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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. DEAN, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1872. NO. 291.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Appointments for Western Pennsylvania.

The Republican State Central Committee have made arrangements for holding mass meetings at the following times and places in Western Pennsylvania:

At New Castle, August 17th. Messrs. Ketchum and Haines.

At Washington, August 20th, evening. Gen. Joshua T. Owen, Rev. John Vannote, Hon. J. S. Rutan.

At Greensburg, August 20th. Mr. Haines.

At Titusville, August 22d. Messrs. Ketchum and Haines.

At Oil City, August 23d. Messrs. Ketchum and Haines.

At Franklin, August 24th. Messrs Ketchum and Haines.

FIRST EDITION.

THE

Greeley Banner!

Who Carry It---What is Inscribed on It.

The Rallying Cry of Its Followers.

Some Things to Which Honest Men Cannot Shut Their Eyes or Close Their Ears.

Every lover of fair dealing can but regret that the *Tribune*, in making up its list of papers which support Greeley and Brown—which it parades with so much satisfaction and pride—should have neglected to include that ardent and enthusiastic supporter of the Baltimore ticket, the Lexington (Missouri) *Caucasian*. This is not right. Horace Greeley was first nominated for the Presidency by that paper, and not only did the *Caucasian* choose the philosopher for its standard bearer, but the philosopher in turn took the pains to write a letter of thanks to the editor for the interest he had manifested in his behalf. Moreover, the platform of the *Caucasian* is a much more plain and specific exposition of Greeleyism than the glittering generalities of the Cincinnati and Baltimore pronunciamentos. Here it is, *verbatim et literatim*:

STATE SOVEREIGNTY

WHITE SUPREMACY AND

REPUDIATION

This is Liberty!!

OUR MOTTO:

Never Despair of the Republic.

OUR PLATFORM:

The Constitution of 1860, and the Rights of the States.

OUR DOCTRINES:

This is a White Man's Government, Made by White Men, for White Men and Their Posterity, Forever.

Down with the Fifteenth Bedamnedment.

TOTAL REPUDIATION OF THE MONSTROUS Yankee War Debt! That Accursed Unconstitutional Burden, accumulated by an Unconstitutional Mob, urging Itself on Congress, in the prosecution of an Unconstitutional Crusade, for the accomplishment of an Unconstitutional and Horrid Purpose.

DOWN WITH BONDHOLDERS AND TAXATION.

Subordination of the Military to the Civil Authorities!

DOWN WITH THE SATRAPS.

Equal Taxation and the Rightful Representation of all the States, or

ANOTHER REBELLION!

REVOLUTION MUST BE MET BY COUNTER-Revolution! Force by Force! Violence by Violence! And Usurpation should first be Overthrown, if needs be, by the Bayonet!

Down with Test Oaths and Registrations.

VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE!

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORACE GREELEY,

of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

B. GRATZ BROWN,

of Missouri.

The difference between the *Caucasian*, which flies this flag every week and proposes to fight out the campaign under it, and the majority of its Confederate contemporaries, consists simply in the superior frankness and ingenuousness of the former. But the inspiring motive is everywhere the same, and no one knows this better than the *Tribune* and Horace Greeley, whom they have made their decoy duck to lead people astray, and behind whom are ranged the very men and principles that first precipitated and then upheld the slaveholders' rebellion. Indeed, we have Mr. Greeley's own words that this is exactly the case. On the 14th of November, 1870—less than two years ago—he said:

"We do not share the prevalent belief that the Democratic party will acquiesce in the enfranchisement of the blacks. Necessity and apprehension may for a time constrain it to silence, but its restoration to power will inevitably revive the assertion of 'This is a white man's government,' with the usual Democratic inference from that premise. Just as the attempt to defraud the national creditors by paying off their bonds, which draw six per cent. in gold, with greenbacks drawing no interest, and payable at no particular time, was dropped, upon proof that no sane man's words would tolerate it, so the purpose of disfranchising the blacks may be disclaimed, but not relinquished. If there were no Republican party, the National debt would never be paid, and the blacks would be divested of every franchise. While repudiation and disfranchisement endanger the success of the Sham Democracy, they may be disavowed; but give that party a four years' lease of power, and it will improve its opportunity by cheating the public creditors and remanding the blacks to serfdom. Whatever virtue it may assume is imposed by its fears."

This is Horace Greeley's deliberate opinion concerning the purposes of the men who now boast that they have a hook in his nose," and some of whom publicly declare that he has given "direct pledges" that he will carry out their policy in the event of his election. In view of these incontrovertible facts, corroborated by the weight of Greeley's own testimony, honest and upright people everywhere will see, in the *Tribune*'s omission of the *Caucasian* from the list of Greeley's supporters, only another proof that the candidate is committed to the cause it espouses, but that he prefers to rely on the power of deceit and chicane for the present.

If more proof should be needed, it is fortunately close at hand. Here is another declaration of the Confederate candidate respecting the principles and purposes of those on whose votes he now relies for election. The passage is taken from the *Tribune* of February, 1871:

"The brain, the heart, the soul of the present Democratic party is the Rebel element at the South, with its Northern allies and sympathizers. IT IS REBEL AT THE CORE TO-DAY. It would come into power with the hate, the chagrin, the wrath, the mortification of ten bitter years to inspire and guide its steps. It would devote itself to taking off or reducing tax after tax until the Treasury was deprived of the means of paying interest on the national debt, and would hail the tidings of bankruptcy with unalloyed gladness and unconcealed exultation. Whatever chastisement may be deserved by our national sins, we must hope that this disgrace and humiliation will be spared us."

Should this not suffice, let the words of Gen. Hodge, Democratic Elector for the State of Kentucky, delivered at a Greeley ratification meeting some two weeks ago, be offered in evidence. He said:

"Looking back upon the once shattered and fruitless hopes of the South, I now see that the equal rights and sovereignty of States shall be restored, and my comrades of the lost cause have not died in vain. This will be a victory for that for which they fought. Mr. Greeley promised to do all he could to aid us when we get a majority in Congress. Not only will Mr. Greeley not forget who has helped him to his position, but *pledges—direct pledges—have been given us by him that we shall not be forgotten in case of success.*"

Colonel U. C. P. Breckenridge said at the same meeting:

"Our part of this bargain is to give the Liberal Republicans our votes, in order to enable them to succeed in the undertaking. Their part of the bargain is to restore to power the now disfranchised sons of the South, to drive out of the temple these vandals and thieves, and to restore you, Democrats, to their positions. They are to give you, men of the South, those places which the men of the dominant party now hold. *I don't care a pinguane for Horace Greeley, or what he has said. He represents the dawn of a new era to us, an era that will restore us to power. Will that not be victory enough for us?*"

In like manner, at a Greeley meeting recently held in Nashville, ex-Governor Brown remarked that—

"He did not care what Greeley had said in the past against the South and its institutions. It was enough for him to know that now he was in favor of restoring her to her pristine rights. Greeley, *if elected, would pay the losses of the South!*"

At the same meeting Hon. E. I. Golladay, member of Congress from Nashville, in the course of some remarks, said that "the Democracy had not abandoned their principles, and in adopting their (Cincinnati) platform, they had not ignored their past record." This, he said, was a sufficient indication of what they would do when in power, with the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, which "the Democracy did not believe to be just, or constitutionally adopted." Of the candidate he said:

"Greeley, at the outset of the war, was in favor of letting the 'wayward sisters depart in peace,' and afterward went single handed and alone to meet our Commissioners in Canada, to treat for peace. Not a Democrat in the North dared go with him, or manifest any desire to go. *He was then in favor of peoples the South for her slaves, and I believe he is still.*"

Of that resolution of the Cincinnati and Baltimore platforms which declares that its subscribers "remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic," the Quitman (Georgia) *Banner*, which supports the Greeley movement, has this to say:

"The atrocities of the Northern soldiery are still fresh both in our memory; the scarson our hearts are not yet eradicated the names of Chickamauga and Elmira still suffuse the eyes with tears, and the heart with terrible thoughts of vengeance. Ah! it is too soon to make light of the four years' struggle for liberty. Widows have not ceased to lament the loss of husbands; mothers still cherish the memory of departed sons; brothers and sisters still remember idolized fathers and brothers. The reminders of war's terrible havoc are still visible—the grim hand-marks of a vandal host are not erased—the blackened ruins made by incendiary and hireling armies are altogether too fresh in the minds of Southern men—to expect from them even political indorsement of all the atrocious acts of a vandal host."

Horace Greeley is now the standard bearer of these men, having for his color guard Vance, who wanted "hell crowded with Yankees," Booty and Beauty, Forrest, Fort Pillow Forrest, Pirate Semmes, and generally those who demand pay for their slave property, who insist upon the assumption and liquidation of the rebel debt, and who call for pensions for rebel soldiers. The record of the candidate shows, first, that he knows they expect these things; and next, that he has given them a right to expect them. Who can doubt that he would do their bidding? The people of Pennsylvania who propose by their votes to accelerate this baleful triump should not forget to vote for Buckalew, who holds precisely the same relation to Greeley which the Fighting Cock Confederacy held to the Southern Confederacy at large during the progress of the rebellion, which Greeley by his secession views helped to precipitate, and Buckalew by his disloyalty encouraged.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

The Alabama Claims Tribunal.

GENEVA, August 15.—The Alabama Claims Arbitration Tribunal met at noon and remained in session until 3:40 this afternoon, when it adjourned to reassemble at noon to-morrow. Sir Roundell Palmer entered for Great Britain, was present at the session, though suffering from indisposition.

Disturbances in Ireland.

LONDON, August 15.—Additional troops have been ordered to Belfast and several other towns in the North of Ireland, as disturbances are feared to-day in consequence of the celebration by the Catholics over the passage of the Repeal act.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, August 15.—The St. Petersburg and Florence Geographical Societies have each sent a gold medal to Stanley.

The subscriptions to the fund to indemnify Capt. Nolan for expenses incurred in maintaining his right before Mr. Justice Keogh to a seat in Parliament closed to-day. The total amount subscribed is £14,000.

Marine Wss.

MOVILLE, August 15.—The steamship Anglia has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 15, 5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £65,000. Consols for money 92⅞@93; for account 92⅞. United States Bonds—5-20s of '62, 92⅞; do of '65,93; do of '67, 92⅞; 10-40s, 90⅞.

LIVERPOOL, August 15.—Cotton firm; middling upland 9¾@10d; middling Orleans 10¼d; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales. Red winter wheat 12s 4d. Flour 28s 6d@28s 9d. Corn 27s 6d. Lard 38s 9d. Cheese 58s. Cumberland rubdees 22s 6d; short rib middles 35s 6d. Petroleum—Refined 15d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 15, 1872.

THE "RING" CHAIRMAKER TURNS UP.

James H. Ingersoll, late notorious "ring" chairmaker, was discovered on Sixth avenue last evening, by a detective, and arrested. There are two indictments of forgery against him. He was this morning taken before the Court of General Sessions, and bailed for trial in five thousand dollars on each count. After being bailed in the above cases, he was immediately rearrested on a civil suit similar to those against Tweed and others, and a half million dollars bail demanded. He expects to get this amount before sunset this evening.

Iron Steamship Pennsylvania Launched at Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.—This morning the steamship Pennsylvania was launched at Crump & Son's shipyard, on the Delaware. This is the first of four iron vessels being constructed at these yards for the new Pennsylvania line of European steamers. The launch attracted thousands of spectators, and the Delaware was crowded with crafts of all kinds. The boat was decorated with flags of all nations and her deck was crowded with guests. The launch was a complete success, and was effected without a single accident. When about half way down the ways the boat stopped, but with the assistance of several tugs it was soon got under way again and touched the water amid the booming of cannon and the shouts of thousands of spectators.

Corner Stone Laying at Greenville, Pa. Thiel College.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENVILLE, PA., August 15, 1872.

The corner stone of Greenville Hall, the first building of Thiel College of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, was laid to-day with appropriate services. The day was magnificent. The College Grove was fairly filled with a large and interested audience. Rev. G. A. Wensel, Hon. M. C. Trout, Hon. Jas. Griffith, Rev. W. A. Passavant, D. D., Rev. Dr. Spaeth, Rev. Mr. Sheakley and a number of others took part in the addresses and other exercises of the occasion. Mr. Austin furnished superior music. The corner stone was laid by Rev. Prof. Roth, the liturgical usages of the Lutheran Church.

American Dental Convention.

BOSTON, August 15.—The session of the American Dental Convention yesterday afternoon was occupied in considering the merits of the hard and soft foil and the style of instruments for picking and filling. With the close of these subjects the usual business of the convention was proceeded with. The next meeting of the association will be held at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on the second Tuesday of August. Officers for the ensuing year have been elected, as follows: President, Dr. I. J. Wetherbee, of Boston; Vice President, Dr. G. A. Mills, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Recorn alles and sympathizers. IT IS REBEL AT THE CORE TO-DAY. It would come into power with the hate, the chagrin, the wrath, the mortification of ten bitter years to inspire and guide its steps. It would devote itself to taking off or reducing tax after tax until the Treasury was deprived of the means of paying interest on the national debt, and would hail the tidings of bankruptcy with unalloyed gladness and unconcealed exultation. Whatever chastisement may be deserved by our national sins, we must hope that this disgrace and humiliation will be spared us."

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The Muster of Veterans.

The Man Who Captured Jeff Davis Coming.

A Ringing Letter from Him.

NEW YORK, August 2, 1872.

L. E. Dudley, Esq., Secretary Veterans' National Committee, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York:

DEAR SIR: I am just in receipt of your favor of the 1st inst., inviting me to attend and address the National Convention of Veterans, to be held at Pittsburgh on the 17th of September, and hasten to assure you that, as my sympathies are now, and always have been, heartily enlisted in the cause of the Republican party and its worthy standard-bearers, I shall "attend to muster," and give the best answer possible when my name is called. Had the canvass now in progress been conducted with proper respect for the Presidential office, or with becoming regard for the exalted character and great public services of General Grant, I, for one, might have pleaded the pressure of business as an excuse for not participating actively in public meetings; but, under the circumstances, I do not feel at liberty to decline, nor do I see how any one who has served under General Grant, and known him as I have known him—a brave and magnanimous soldier, devoted above all things to his duty, a pure minded and upright patriot, and unselfish and honest man in every station of life—can fail to do his part toward making the convention of Veterans a success, and returning their chieftain to the high office he now fills so ably and satisfactorily. There was a time when no man dared to charge General Grant with corruption, when all eyes were turned toward him as the nation's savior, and when all lips were glad to sound the praises of his virtues. He was then no immature or untried public servant, but the successful commander of our armies, who had never abused or betrayed his trust, never wantonly injured a fellowing, and, least of all, never lent his influence or his name to an action of doubtful patriotism. His character has undergone no change since he became President, he is as worthy now of the public praise as he was when first elected; his virtues have stood the test of civil office; he is now what he has always been, a plain, straightforward man, who acts in public life as in private, upon the principle that clear and sound dealing is the chief honor of his nature. He hates nothing but what is dishonorable, fears nothing but that is ignoble, and loves nothing but what is just and good. In all his trials, whether civil or military, he has remained unshaken, unseduced, unawed. He has never been known in the country nor its cause by seeking to make peace at the cost of a broken and dismembered republic. He has never consented to place one human being back to slavery, much less 600 or 700 millions. On the contrary, he was the first of our great Generals to declare that he would never agree to make peace as long as a single slave should be left in the land. Notwithstanding his earnest efforts to suppress the rebellion, he has done so on no other terms, any other man, not excepting Mr. Greeley, "to bridge the bloody chasm" between the North and the South, although it must be admitted that he has shown no disposition to see it filled with the bodies of our colored citizens. He is, in fact, a better friend to the South to-day than Mr. Greeley; a better Democrat, considered from a Southern stand-point, and a better Republican, no matter how he may be considered. His personal and political character, which are better, his character is more stable and his judgment is sounder. With his actual experience and success as President he is far more qualified now than ever, and, I trust, will be triumphantly re-elected.

Every soldier who served under or fought against him should vote for him, rather than for Mr. Greeley, who is not only "unstable as water," but has been conspicuously wrong at the vital epoch of every vital question which has agitated the country for the last twenty-five years.

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Generous Action of Creditors—Better Showing than Expected.

TITUSVILLE, PA., August 15.—At a meeting to-day of the creditors of Fisher Bros., oil dealers, whose failure was recently announced, the utmost liberality was shown. Contracts amounting to $200,000 were cancelled. Their statement shows their liabilities to be only $65,000 in excess of their assets after these cancellations.

POLITICAL.

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Fifteenth Ohio District Nomination.

CINCINNATI, August 15.—The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of the Fifteenth Ohio district held a joint convention at Wanietta to-day, and nominated R. R. Hudson, Liberal Republican, of Meigs county, for Congress.

Another Convention of Colored Men Condemns Sumner.

CINCINNATI, August 15.—A very large meeting of colored people was held to-night at Greenwood Hall to express their sentiments on Senator Sumner's letter. All the seats and standing room in the hall were occupied. Speeches were made by Peter H. Clark and several others. Resolutions were unanimously adopted strongly condemning Senator Sumner for his desertion of the Republican party and denouncing his recent letters as unpatriotic and unwise.

German Grant and Wilson Meeting.

CLEVELAND, O., August 15.—Hon. Jacob Mueller, Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting of Germans this evening, at the Michigan street theater. The speech was delivered in the German language, and was loudly applauded. He took very strong grounds in favor of Grant and Wilson, and made a calm, earnest appeal to German citizens to stand by the Republican party as the surest means to secure good government and prosperity to the country. Gov. Mueller's speech was made in answer to the request of a large number of German citizens of Cleveland, and will have a widespread influence.

A. T. Stewart Thinks Greeley's Election Would be a National Calamity.

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 15.—At a Grant and Wilson banner raising this evening Chas. S. Spencer, of New York, stated that Mr. A. T. Stewart, now in this village, had said within twenty-four hours that the election of Horace Greeley would be a national calamity.

Greeley Speaks.

He Denies a few Things, but Keeps Shady About Many More

A Discourse Marvelously Resembling One of Andrew Johnson's "Swinging Round the Circle" Chants.

PORTLAND, August 15.—The following speech was made by Horace Greeley, at his reception here:

He said he had struggled throughout his life for, First, impartial and universal liberty.

Second, for the unity and greatness of our common country.

Third, and by no means the least, When the former end was attained, for an early and hearty reconciliation and peace among our countrymen. He recognized the propriety of a candidate for the Presidency making no speeches, yet there is truth to be uttered in behalf of those who have placed me before the American people in my present attitude, which does them such honor that I claim the privilege of stating it here. Now, this is that in truth no person has ever yet made the fact that he proposed to support, or actually did support my nomination, whether at Cincinnati, Baltimore, or in any action which resulted in sending delegates to either convention, a basis to a claim for office. No one who favored my nomination before either convention has sought office at my hands, either for himself or some one else; but has any one suggested to me that I might strengthen myself as a candidate by promising to appoint any one to any important office whatever? In very few instances, I am certain (some of the smaller fry of politicians have), since my double nomination, hinted to me by letter that I might increase my chances by promising a postoffice or some such place to my volunteer correspondents (especially in overtures, but I now give general notice that should I be elected I will consider the claims of those untimely aspirants after those of the more modest and reticent shall have been fully satisfied. [Applause.] In two or three instances I have been asked to say whether I would not, if elected, confine my appointments to the Republicans. I answer those by pointing to that plank of the Cincinnati platform wherein all the principles and principles therein set forth are cordially invited to participate in their establishment and vindication. I never yet heard of a man who arrived at his nerfection by refusing to hear one who proceeded to kick them out of it so soon as the roof was fairly over his head. For my own part, I would rather have a man who approves and adheres to the Cincinnati platform as my political brother, and as such fully entitled to my confidence and friendly counsel, than one human being back to slavery, much less 600 or 700 millions. On the contrary, he was the first of our great Generals to declare that he would never agree to make peace as long as a single slave should be left in the land. Notwithstanding his earnest efforts to suppress the rebellion, he has done so on no other terms, any other man, not excepting Mr. Greeley, "to bridge the bloody chasm" between the North and the South, although it must be admitted that he has shown no disposition to see it filled with the bodies of our colored citizens. He is, in fact, a better friend to the South to-day than Mr. Greeley; a better Democrat, considered from a Southern stand-point, and a better Republican, no matter how he may be considered. His personal and political character, which are better, his character is more stable and his judgment is sounder. With his actual experience and success as President he is far more qualified now than ever, and, I trust, will be triumphantly re-elected.

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German Grant and Wilson Meeting.

CLEVELAND, O., August 15.—Hon. Jacob Mueller, Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting of Germans this evening, at the Michigan street theater. The speech was delivered in the German language, and was loudly applauded. He took very strong grounds in favor of Grant and Wilson, and made a calm, earnest appeal to German citizens to stand by the Republican party as the surest means to secure good government and prosperity to the country. Gov. Mueller's speech was made in answer to the request of a large number of German citizens of Cleveland, and will have a widespread influence.

A. T. Stewart Thinks Greeley's Election Would be a National Calamity.

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 15.—At a Grant and Wilson banner raising this evening Chas. S. Spencer, of New York, stated that Mr. A. T. Stewart, now in this village, had said within twenty-four hours that the election of Horace Greeley would be a national calamity.

Grant vs. Sumner.

The President Converses with Friends on Political Matters.

Some Pungent Observations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1872.

Early this afternoon the President briefly and calmly engaged in conversation with several of his friends, chiefly on political topics, from which it appears he is satisfied with the situation as regards himself. When asked about the alleged slight to Frederick Douglass he replied that if Douglass did not complain because he was not invited by him to dinner, he did not see why Senator Sumner should exhibit so much anxiety, if not indignation, upon the subject. The simple fact was that the Santo Domingo Commission, with their Secretary, having called to submit their report, he invited them to dine with him. Frederick Douglass not being with the Commissioners, he did not at the time think of him, nor of others who accompanied the expedition, but if Siegel and Douglass had been with the Commissioners they would have been included in the invitation to dinner, which was informal and private, having no official significance whatever. The President expressed his surprise that so much should be said about an immaterial matter, one that merely concerned his own household.

The President remarked that no public business is neglected by his absence from Washington, as he attends to it at Long Branch. His coming back to Washington to-day was not absolutely necessary for that purpose.

The conversation turning on the remark of Senator Sumner to the effect that Greeley is a better friend to the black man than President Grant, the President replied that he never pretended to be, as he had repeatedly said, an original abolitionist, but favored emancipation as a war measure. When this was secured he thought the ballot should be conferred to make the gift complete and to place those who had been liberated in full possession of the rights of freemen. His views, however, on the subject of slavery were well known, expressed in letters to Washburn and others, and extensively published, and hence this was not now a matter in dispute.

In the course of the conversation he said that while a President should be in accord with the leading principles of the party that elected him, it was essential that he should enforce the laws as he found them, and not administer the government not in the interest of party but the interest of the entire country. While he had no unfriendly feeling toward Senator Sumner, he was perfectly willing to place his acts against Senator Sumner's words, and in this connection he said that Senator did not allow himself to be a good friend to the black man as he professed to be when he was not willing to have a civil rights bill stand on its own merits, requiring only a majority vote, but insisting on a bill of his own as an amendment to an amnesty bill, which could not be passed without a majority of two-thirds. Carpenter's civil rights bill, however, was after pledge than given through the absence of Senator Sumner, and, as the facts show, much to his surprise.

The President also said that it will be seen by the *Congressional Globe* that Senator Sumner did not vote at all on the joint resolution recommending the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This amendment, since ratified, provides that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and Congress is invested with power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." Mr. Sumner, the President said, dodged a vote on this joint resolution.

The Straight Democrats

The Louisville Convention---What It Will Do.

A FORMIDABLE MOVEMENT PREDICTED.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 13.—It is said that the National Straight Democratic Convention, which assembles here in September, will nominate Charles O'Conor, of New York, for President, and B. Frostor Knott, of Kentucky, for Vice President. The Chairman of the Executive Committee, Colonel Duncan, is quite sanguine of a large convention.

FORT WAYNE, IND., August 13.—There is considerable enthusiasm manifested among Democrats in the country and small towns adjacent to this city over the prospects of a straight-out Democratic ticket from the Louisville Convention. Hon. Benjamin Ibaugh, of Huntington, Ind., has been asked and partially exiled Tammany ring has stolen about thirty million of dollars from the city of New York. That is the most gigantic robbery, and hurled its contrivers and abettors from power and splendor to impotency and infamy. But the thieving carpet-baggers have stolen at least three times that amount, and have stolen it from an already impoverished and needy people. They still flaunt their prosperous villainy in the highest places of the land, and are addressed as "Honorable" and "Excellency." [Applause.] I think I hear a voice from the honest people of all the States declaring their iniquity shall be gainful and insolent no longer, at the farthest, than till the first Monday in next November. For that time those criminals will have heard a national verdict pronounced that will cause them to fold their tents like Arabs, and as silently steal away. That I trust, will be the end of their stealing at the cost of the good of our country and wellbeing of her people.

COLORED MEN'S DEBATE.

Rev. H. H. Garnett and W. U. Sanders Discuss the Presidential Question at Cooper Institute, New York---Garnett, Speaking for Grant, Carries the Audience With Him---An Uproarious Scene.

NEW YORK, August 15.—The debate between Wm. U. Sanders and Rev. H. H. Garnett, on the Presidential question, occurred to-night at Cooper Institute. A large audience of white and colored people was present. John J. Soule, (colored), presided. The colored persons present were largely in favor of Grant. Sanders commenced the discussion in favor of Greeley. He said Greeley had been thirty-five years a Republican, and had been a life-long advocate of the freedom of every race. The Cincinnati platform had a plank in favor of universal liberty. The Philadelphia the Republican party adopted Grantism. Sanders was frequently interrupted by laughter, hisses and hooting. Garnett, speaking in favor of the re-election of Grant, said it required a great deal of brass for an orator to advocate, with black men, the party who murdered their wives and children and hung them to lamp posts in New York. He said a million of black voters were satisfied with Grant's administration for the past four years and would re-elect him. Garnett's remarks were received with great applause by the colored portion of the audience. Sanders rose to reply when a scene of great confusion occurred, hundreds of colored people leaving the hall, but Sanders continued shouting at the top of his voice, announcing Garnett in angry and excited terms. The meeting broke up amid great uproar.

Store Robbery at West Newton, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WEST NEWTON, PA., August 15, 1872.

Mr. Lightly's store was broken into last night and robbed of about twenty dollars in small change and fifty dollars' worth of goods, consisting principally of pocket-books. The thieves effected an entrance by prying up one of the back windows.

The Mace-O'Baldwin Fizzle.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Alderman McMullen telegraphed to Mace's friends in this city this afternoon suggesting New Orleans as the place of fight. Answer was made that the proposition was to meet at Erie, Pa., and go to Canada to fight. McMullen replied that he would name the time and place of the fight to-night.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamship Australia, from Glasgow, arrived at New York yesterday.

The Ohio State *Journal* Company has purchased the franchise of the Ohio *Statesman* as a shareholder in the Western Associated Press.

The trotters, Goldsmith Maid and Lucy, also Jay Gould, Elmo, and Greenwich Maid, arrived at Milwaukee for the races to commence at Cold Spring course on the 20th.

T. W. Wallace, who was reported by the Chicago firm of H. M. Stalley & Co., of which he was a partner, as having absconded with ten or twelve thousand dollars belonging to the firm, has returned to the city, and expresses the greatest indignation at the report, alleging that it is entirely untrue, that he had dissolved partnership with the firm before leaving home, and that he was absent on private business, a fact of which he alleges they were aware.

THY T. C. JENKINS' Java Flavored Coffee. All the grocers keep it.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The President in the City.

Meeting of the Cabinet To-day.

Busy Time in the Pension Office.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECT IN KANSAS.

Distillery Locks and Beer Barrel Stamps.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1872.

The President in Town.

The President, accompanied by Gen. Porter, arrived in town at an early hour this morning, and though unexpected has had an abundance of visitors and business all day. To-morrow a Cabinet meeting will be held, and to-morrow night the President will probably return to Long Branch, the matters which demand his attention here being all of routine business and not requiring a protracted stay. The report of Col. Whitely concerning the Ku-Klux prisoners at Albany will probably be considered at the cabinet meeting and the release of several determined on. Secretaries Belknap, Delano, Postmaster General Creswell, and Attorney General Williams are in town to attend the meeting of the cabinet, and the other departments will be represented by the Assistant Secretaries. The President will also decide to-morrow whether to accept the invitation of the Chattanooga Board of Trade to visit that city and Lookout Mountain.

Republican Prospects in Kansas.

Senator Caldwell, of Kansas, is in town to-day, direct from his own State. He reports the Republican prospects in that and adjacent States very encouraging; that they are sure to carry everything in that neighborhood except Missouri.

Busy Time in the Pension Office.

The Pension Bureau is now exacting night work from quite a force of clerks, in preparing the certificates for increased pensions under new law of the last Congress. All certificates received prior to the 20th inst. will be mailed to the pensioner in time for the September interest. The section in the new pension law granting disabled soldiers new artificial limbs or instead commutation, has been construed to exclude officers above the rank of Captain, a fact not generally known.

Internal Revenue Interference Intended.

It is stated to-day that if the Maryland authorities had

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1872.

THE LANCASTER *Express* pleads for "amnesty" for BUCKALEW, because, as a sympathizer with the rebellion, he is as much entitled to it as the Southerners who fought for it. Agreed: let him have amnesty, but let him not be rewarded for helping the rebellion while holding a seat in the United States Senate.

THE *Tribune* publishes a list of the papers which support GREELEY and BROWN, of which forty are printed in Pennsylvania. According to the *Tribune's* own classification, thirty-nine of these are Democratic—the only Republican journal among them being the Huntingdon *Globe*, which went to GREELEY by purchase. And yet the *Tribune* has the effrontery to call the GREELEY movement a Republican uprising.

TO OUR Republican friends elsewhere we wish to convey the gratifying fact that in Allegheny, and in Western Pennsylvania generally, our cause is in a most satisfactory state of progress. Republicans everywhere have come to realize that Pennsylvania is the Presidential battle ground, and that to win that battle Pennsylvania must be carried for Hartranft in October. Under this conviction dissensions have healed, personal feeling been cast aside, and everything calculated to interfere with success forgotten in a noble devotion to the Republican cause. To our friends everywhere we give good cheer, and bid them press on to the triumph that awaits them as the reward of faithful performance of duty.

IS IT not worth noticing that when you poke at HORACE GREELEY you stir up the old Confederate leaders—and the very worst of them, too—almost in a body. The notorious GEORGE N. SANDERS is the latest specimen that feels hurt at something said in connection with GREELEY'S Niagara Peace Campaign. The interest of this precious patriot in Mr. GREELEY is almost overwhelming, and his manner altogether pathetic. Indeed, GEORGE N. SANDERS is now one of the best GREELEY men in the country—that is, if he has yet dared to set his foot in it. Those who have a liking for the association, and have consciences sufficiently pliable, should flock to the GREELEY standard which SANDERS so valliantly upholds.

IN his Portland speech Mr. GREELEY denounced without mercy the "thieving carpet-bag Governors" in the South. Considering that it was WARMOUTH, of Louisiana, the very worst of the whole set, that headed the improvised Southern delegates in the Cincinnati Convention, and that he, as much as any single man, nominated GREELEY, and still is one of the highest Saints in the GREELEY church; considering that SCOTT, of South Carolina, who, according to GREELEY himself, is even a greater thief than WARMOUTH, has just come out for GREELEY; and, considering that a high bid has been made by the GREELEY managers for the rest of the gang, this denunciation by GREELEY becomes a clever piece of acting—that is, clever for such a bungler as GREELEY.

JERE. BLACK is one of GREELEY'S strongest supporters. We would like to ask any one qualified to speak, which has changed, BLACK or GREELEY? If it is BLACK, then the great body of the Democrats have changed with him, and something like three millions together gone over to the inflexible GREELEY. Or, is it a fact that BLACK and GREELEY always did agree? As BLACK now holds aloft the GREELEY banner, and is beating up for recruits, those who like his doctrine should fall in without being too particular about things,—the Confederates are inviting recruits, and all those who feel like joining should not stand on small matters of principle and conscience, but take their places in the line without ceremony. BLACK says, Come! GEORGE N. SANDERS says, come! All the old Confederate leaders say, come! Why should one hesitate when there is the slightest disposition to go, and the going involves only the leaving of character and good name behind?

WE have already spoken of the unusual degree of interest exhibited by our naturalized fellow-citizens generally in the issues of the present campaign. In addition to the political activity displayed by the Germans, Scandinavians, Welsh, Irish and other constituent elements of our composite nationality, we now observe that this interest is extending to the Maygars and Hollanders, neither of which classes has heretofore taken any particular part in the political contests of their adopted country. It is a noticeable fact that the bulk of this foreign element, with perhaps a single exception, appears to be unmistakably in sympathy with the Republican party and candidates. There must, of course, be an adequate cause for all this, and it is unquestionably to be found in the fact that the Republican party has always been the champion of the rights and the interests of the poor and struggling and oppressed, "without respect to race, color, or previous condition." The spontaneous concurrent action of this large element of our citizenship is a matter of considerable significance, and deserves to be thoroughly studied by these of our working classes who are to the manor born.

WHIPPED at last from the cowardly silence it has so long preserved with reference to the pending proposition of HORACE GREELEY'S West Virginia supporters to prohibit colored citizens from holding office in that State, the *Tribune* asks its friends in that quarter to cast their votes against it—not upon the ground that the proposition is itself an outrage upon civilization and humanity, but because of its damaging "effects" upon the GREELEY hypocrisy in other quarters of the country, and for the reason that the negroes of West Virginia are but a handful, who have never had any office, and stand no chance of getting any. "To exact," says the *Tribune*, "a constitutional barrier to their holding office, is on a par in wisdom with exacting that our city's public paupers shall not monopolize all the best rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel." Not one word of indignant reprobation for the attempted wrong; not a syllable of sympathy with those whom it is proposed to proscribe, and whom it contemptuously classes with the "public paupers" of New York; but only a mean and miserable appeal to the most selfish instincts of the human heart. And this is the depth to which the *Tribune* has sunk.

THE METHOD AND ITS REASON.

A distinguished Republican Senator in Washington was solemnly assured by constituents in whose veracity and judgment he had great confidence, that the people of the State represented by him were enthusiastic for Mr. GREELEY. After making all necessary allowance for exaggeration, the Senator could not help thinking that there must be at least some foundation for the opinion so confidently asserted, and therefore, full of anxiety, as soon as pre-engagements permitted, he set off for home, resolved to do what he could to counteract the heresy, or at any rate satisfy himself as to its prevalence. Arriving at the first important city of the State, the Senator was somewhat surprised, and somewhat relieved also, that the enthusiastic friends of GREELEY, of whom he had heard, did not at once come into view, while no abatement of the city's old-fashioned Republicanism was apparent. The Senator, thinking it possible that the Liberals had adopted the policy of reserve and concealment of their strength, then entered upon the work of investigation, with the view of ascertaining their numbers, when he was told by the few whom he discovered that they were really a feeble folk in that place, quite overshadowed and kept down by the office-holding brigade, but that in other parts of the State they formed a decided majority of the people. "In the city of L——, for example," they said, "nearly all are for GREELEY." This was alarming, and the Senator hastened off to L——, where, to his gratified surprise, his experience was almost precisely what it had been at P——; the scene of his first inquiries. And the sum of the Senator's report is, that wherever he went the result was the same; at each place he visited, the Greeleyites, insignificant in number and in relative influence, handed their own position to be exceptional, while they believed the party to be elsewhere numerous.

Such a narrative, better than the naked statement of its purport, illustrates a feature of the partisan tactics of the opposition. From the beginning they have confided in the power of mere assertion as the agency through which their ends were to be gained. With no distinctive principles which they dare avow, and claiming to be themselves good Republicans, they seek to thrust themselves upon the people as substitutes for their long tried and fully trusted leaders. Disparagement of General GRANT and charges of gross corruption in all departments of the administration, constitute the enginery by which they hope to succeed, and as the effect of such airy weapons as the impression produced by allegations of incompetence and wrong-doing depends wholly upon the extent to which they are believed, assumption and the confidents assertion that they are believed by multitudes everywhere enter into the very constitution of their machinery for carrying the election. Thus if they could make the people of one State fully believe that all or most of the people of another State accept as true the charges brought against GRANT and his subordinates, a great point would be gained, as even the most clear-headed and intelligent people cannot help being influenced by the belief and testimony of numbers. We have here the obvious explanation of the unusual extent to which the Greeleyites carry assertion of their imaginary strength in the pending contest. By convincing JOHN that JACOB believes GRANT to be a fool and the White House to be a nursery of corruption, they hope to gain over JOHN to the same belief.

The peculiar reputation of their Presidential candidate is also seen much to need the application of the same method of argument and persuasion. Before the Cincinnati Convention nobody except a few political schemers ever seriously thought of GREELEY as a candidate for the Presidential office. Known throughout the country as editor of a very successful newspaper, and as a vigorous writer on political subjects, his name was yet associated with eccentricities and infirmities utterly incongruous with the highest official position in the country, or even in the world. In any educated society the mere suggestion would have moved derisive laughter. His intellectual defects and deformities, as disclosed in his writings and lectures, his extreme one-sidedness, his inveterate habit of dogmatizing on subjects which he had never studied, his arrogance of opinion and intolerance of dissent, all vices pardonable in the mere editor, would by themselves have sufficed to exclude him from the people's list of candidates for their highest office. And then, in connection with these disqualifications, were remembered his fondness for the petty machinery of politics and his affection for the unlovely experts who preside over the mysteries of the caucus, his longing for office, and his notorious indifference as to the means by which it should be obtained. Strange reports had also circulated among the people concerning Mr. GREELEY'S manners. Perhaps we cannot better indicate the substance of these reports than by saying that the social ways and personal habits described in them differed as widely as possible from the manners which both history and tradition ascribe to WASHINGTON and our other early Presidents. Still another trait must be mentioned which formed a part of the popular impression as to Mr. GREELEY'S unfitness for the Presidency. Biography records that WASHINGTON was known to swear vehemently on two occasions, and that JACKSON rather frequently, when much in earnest, used to impart emphasis to his language by the use of an impressive expletive of the profane class. But neither of these examples affords either apology or precedent for the habit of coarse and vulgar profanity for which Mr. GREELEY has long been even distinguished, as if, like lawyer ERSKINE, his "oaths were rhetoric, and he swore for fame."

In consequence of this general estimate, Mr. GREELEY, as we have already said, was never thought of in connection with the great office for which he was nominated at Cincinnati. Hence an immense power of inertia had to be overcome before even his peculiar admirers could be brought to think of him earnestly as a candidate. And hence, also, the necessity, as recognized in the prevailing tactics of the Liberals, of endeavoring to overcome repugnance and opposition in one quarter by boldly asserting that they have been overcome in another. The method is ingenious and plausible, but it will not succeed in effecting great results, with whatever zeal and earnestness it may be applied. While on several accounts the people respect and admire Mr. GREELEY, they are as far as ever from thinking him the right man for the Presidential office.

"EVERY man," says a great philosopher, "at some time becomes superfluous," and—judging from the malignant flings and sneers of the opposition press at the forthcoming Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention in this city—Mr. GREELEY has now arrived at the time when veteran defenders of the Union to have reached exactly that condition. Some of these journals attempt to belittle the force of the movement because a number of the signatories of the call —former members of the army and navy—are now holding office under the government which they helped to save; as if it were a crime on the part of the country to be grateful to its heroes, and infamous on their part to accept a recognition at its hands. The fact that the affairs of the government cannot be administered without the help of subordinate officials is wholly ignored; that the whole machinery whereby the vast concerns of the nation are kept in motion would be blocked without such assistance, does not for an instant strike these sapient critics; neither does it once enter into their calculations that duties are discharged as well as wage received. According to them, neither the government which employs these workers, nor the workers themselves owe anything of respect or civility; although, except for their services and sacrifices by sea and field, we should to-day have had no government and no country. Perhaps, however, that is what these malignants desired. On no other grounds can their virulent hatred toward the defenders of the union be explained.

GREELEY, in his Portland speech, said he had made no promises to Southern rebel leaders or anybody else. Now, he knows just what they expect of him if elected, for they are every day declaring it. But no word passed his lips during his Southern tour whether they will be disappointed or gratified in their expectations, and left the South to suppose that there will be no disappointment in the case. If ever silence gave consent, then does Mr. GREELEY, by his silence, assent to what the Southern leaders declare are their expectations concerning him. Again the BLACK'S letter was before Mr. GREELEY, and he knew that BLACK was for him because his election would facilitate the abrogation of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, which BLACK declares are "a fraud." But GREELEY, although he was on the subject, uttered no word of dissent, and by silence impliedly assented to BLACK. We shall expect to hear soon that GREELEY'S managers have called him home.

Greley Gives up Pennsylvania.

From the list of States which Horace Greeley claims for himself, in a letter written only a few days ago, Pennsylvania is omitted. Here is the letter. It was addressed to a friend in Washington:

"BRADFORD, N. H., August 13.

"DEAR JUDGE—Yours of the 3d finds me here. The news from North Carolina did not justify the first reports, but if we work hard I am sure we will carry it in November. We shall carry New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey. This is the extent of our work in the East. The rest will have to be done in the South and West. Yours very truly, HORACE GREELEY."

DR. A. K. GARDENER, in the *Popular Science Monthly* for August, descants upon the causes of physical degeneracy, which are lack of proper exercise, air and exposure. The average health of Americans of to-day take is not of the kind tending to make muscle. It is taken with a view of getting as much exercise as possible with as little labor as may be. We sit in a carriage and exercies the horses, and think that we are exercising ourselves. We are afraid of the sunlight. We drive it out of our houses, and keep ourselves out of it as much as possible. The air we breathe is the close confined air of darkened rooms in summer and of furnace heated parlors in winter. Nature and Nature's air are decidedly vulgar, and must be avoided on all occasions. The clothing of humanity to-day is for life principally that the world has ever seen. The food good, with the exception of the flour, which made from wheat forced to an unnatural growth, has not the nutritive power it should have. The milk which we drink, and upon which so many children are "brought up," is in the highest degree deleterious, being often will milk of the worst description, and tearing down instead of building up those who depend upon it. Many children are poisoned by the milk they drink, as much as though they were poisoned with prussic acid. These remarks apply principally to dwellers in the cities, and where the causes of the diseases are so plain their cure ought not to be difficult or long delayed.

IN a recent issue of the Springfield *Republican*, Mr. Bowles recurs to the disgraceful exhibition of the Confederate Vice Presidential candidate at New Haven, and says: "The Connecticut papers furnish additional, and, apparently, conclusive evidence of Gratz Brown's drunkenness at New Haven during commencement week. We note that so far the Liberal 'organs' wholly ignore the subject, and apparently seek to conceal the disgraceful facts from their readers. But they cannot prevent them from becoming generally known, nor from working great harm to the Reform cause. If Brown does not back out, or is not kicked out, Mr. Greeley will lose thousands of votes in consequence of his associate's disgraceful conduct at New Haven."

Some of the street railway horses in New York are on a strike. The other day one of them lay down in the track and refused to budge an inch, though nothing but laziness seemed to be the matter with him. Finally, after much cuffing and kicking, he was taken out, and another animal put in his place. But the other animal, as if taking the hint, after trotting a block came to a dead halt also, and in like manner refused to move, so he too had to be taken out.

A NEW YORK letter says: It seems to be generally conceded that Hon. Sanford E. Church will be the Democratic nominee for the Governorship. The Republicans do not appear to have settled on any candidate as yet, but the indications point to General FIX as the coming man. If the Democracy win in this State, it seems to be understood that Governor Hoffman will be the successor of Roscoe Conkling in the United States Senate.

THE latest of the campaign badges takes the form of a watch charm, with the monogram "H. G." on one side, and his remarkable autograph in raised letters on the other.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The annual meeting of the National Board of Trade, which has grown to be an important organization, wielding an immense influence, will convene in New York on the 13th of October next.

It has been ascertained that the reason the comet did not come the other day was on account of a rigidly enforced law in the celestial regions against "strikes" of all kinds.

The farmers in the Connecticut river valley are much thrifter than they were before tobacco became the staple product. Great numbers of tobacco sheds are going up throughout the entire valley.

Whortleberries are so plenty in Rhode Island this year that consumers can buy them for four cents per quart.

An enterprising snake out West, crept up the ceiling of a house and gobbled a bird that had been hung high to be out of the cat's reach.

The educational and intellectual activity of Prussia is exciting attention beyond her borders in the other German States and Principalities. Austria is just now moving in favor of university reform, of which there is said to be great need, in order to put them on a footing with the other portions of Germany.

Dental surgery has added a new achievement to its skill and discovery. They now take out a tooth, remove the nerve, cleanse, scrape and purify it and then replace it, instead of putting in a false one.

The Southern Claims Commissioners are making a tour of the Southern States, with a view to investigate the claims of loyal citizens who incurred losses during the war.

The largest medical library of the country is that of the Surgeon General's office in Washington, under the charge of Dr. Billings, which numbers about eighteen thousand volumes.

It has been recently decided that banners suspended in mid-air are an obstruction in the streets of New York, and hereafter none will be located, either political or mercantile, without the consent of the Mayor or Street Commissioners.

The company incorporated by the last Legislature of Maryland to construct a ship canal from the Chesapeake Bay to the Delaware river has been organized, and most of the capital stock is paid in. It is said that the work of constructing the canal will begin soon.

Chicago has a shooting gallery for the exclusive use of ladies, among whom there is a growing restlessness to become proficient with rifle and pistol.

Sweden, like Germany, is alarmed at the decrease of population, which the papers attribute directly to emigration, especially to this country.

Coal is at so high a price in England now that not only are old workings to be reopened, but fresh borings are to be made in various parts of the country in search of fresh beds of coal.

Spiritualism has at last been turned to a practical purpose in Maine, where the visitors from another sphere take a hand at euchre occasionally, and help to while away the evening hours.

A New York wig maker has succeeded in producing a wig giving such a perfect imitation of a bald head, that he is now at work making another wig to cover it.

The towns on the Concord river are feeling alarmed in relation to the amount of water Boston is taking from it. Manufacturers say that unless some remedy is devised they will have to suspend operations.

The present epidemic of cholera seems to be of a more moderate type than former outbreaks. Wherever in Russia the disease has made its appearance, it has not proved so detrimental as in former years.

It is said, upon the authority of some members of Commodore Vanderbilt's family, that his income amounts to the enormous sum of $12,000 a day, or $4,000,000 a year.

Vast deposits of the best anthracite coal have lately been discovered in Alaska. It burns readily and brilliantly, and is so pure and hard that a wet cloth may be rubbed vigorously over it without soiling.

The ladies of Turkey are assuming their right to discard the close veil by which their beauties have so long been hidden from the world, and high born Osman damsels now dress in perfect Parisian toilettes, the thinnest possible linament of gauze throwing a softening shade over the features, without in the least concealing them.

A man in Michigan was killed by lightning a few nights since, while in a sound sleep. His wife, who was sleeping with him, knew nothing of the occurrence until she awoke quite late in the morning and found him dead.

In Switzerland, a milkmaid who is a good singer gets more salary than others, because under the influence of music cows "give down" better and give more milk. Eastern dairymen now hire girls to sing around their pastures.

Out in Ohio there is a hen which, for some time past, has been sitting on a piece of coal, with a view, of course, to hatching something out of it. It is "egg coal."

A Tennessee town is said to contain a somnolent maiden who all her life has habitually slept nineteen hours out of the twenty-four, never staying awake more than seven minutes at a time.

Veneers first soaked for twenty-four hours in a solution of caustic soda containing ten per cent of soda and boiled therein for half an hour, and afterward washed with sufficient water to remove the alkali, may be dyed throughout their mass.

A petrified buffalo, full size, standing and in the act of eating, has been found in the Northwestern part of Iowa.

The idea is becoming quite general now on the Pacific slope that the report of diamonds, rubies, etc., on the Arizona border is a cruel hoax. If this be so, a vigilance committee, to take special charge of the speculators, might not be amiss.

There were on June 1, 1870, in the United States 5,922,471 persons engaged in agriculture, 2,706,421 in manufactures, mechanical and mining pursuits, 1,191,238 in trade and transportation, and 2,684,792 set down as "rendering personal and professional services."

PERSONAL.

An entirely unfounded rumor has got into circulation, to the effect that Mr. Nelson, our Minister to Mexico, was to return home permanently in the present month. Mr. Nelson will leave Mexico about the first of September, on a short visit to the United States, with the intention of returning after a month or two to the post which he has filled for the last four years with so much tact and success.

James Russell Lowell has arrived in England. He will be welcomed by his heart's many friends. Every one knows and admires "The Bigelow Papers," although Lowell's serious poems are not half so well known as they ought to be.

The editor of the Newburyport *Herald* saw, on Thursday morning, a Mrs. Rogers, of Byfield, Newbury, who is upward of eighty years of age, who had spent the early morning in picking huckleberries, and on that morning she had walked in with the result of her day's labor, which she soon disposed of, and immediately took the air-line home, without stopping by the wayside to make any conquests or get into any scrapes. She also stated that she had her dinner to get for her family on her return, and must hurry. As the thermometer indicated ninety-five in the shade, and the distance was five miles, we wondered how many of our young ladies in the city could have followed in her footsteps.

Isabella Bush, a young American prima donna, made her debut at Florence recently, in the presence of the king and an immense audience, at the Principe Umberto. She won hearty applause, and was called before the curtain. In addition to a fine voice she possesses great beauty.

The list for the erection of a monument over the grave of Colonel Ellsworth is headed by a colonel of the Confederate army with $100.

Jacob R. Eckfeldt, chief assayer in the United States mint, died Saturday at the age of seventy-two. He was chief coiner of the mint under Washington.

Captain Henry T. Inman, of the regular army, has been found guilty by a court-martial convened at St. Paul, Minnesota, of appropriating money to his own use which had been furnished for the use of the army, and of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. He has been dismissed the service, and fined a sum as large the amount of his peculations as can be ascertained.

Colonel George H. Smith, horse-railroad superintendent in Providence, Rhode Island, has been tendered and accepted the position of superintendent of street trainways in London, England.

Prof. Pierce, of the United States coast survey, has been appointed on a commisson to ascertain what would be the most practicable canal route through the Isthmus of Darien.

Gen. Spinner, United States Treasurer, has nearly recovered from his indisposition, and has left Washington with his daughter and son-in-law for a short visit to his home in the Mohawk valley, New York.

The British government has displayed considerable magnanimity in placing on its literary pension list the needy widow of Mark Lemon, formerly one of the editors of *Punch*. For many years the deceased writer was one of the staff of the *Charivari*, that spared neither crown nor cabinet in its stinging wit and caustic, merciless satire. But Lemon's brilliant pen and disregard of the great did not make him rich, and when he died he had literally nothing. In his lifetime he could hardly have dreamed that any one related to him would be aided by the government. One hundred pounds a year is the sum to be paid to Mrs. Lemon by order of the queen.

THE PRESENT POSITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE BRITISH IRON TRADE.

[From the London News, July 13.]

To all who have studied the various phases through which the iron trade of this country has passed during the last quarter of a century, the present position of this important industry is altogether without a parallel. This trade has always been subject to great fluctuations; it has experienced times of high inflation, which have been speedily followed by an almost ruinous depression. At one period the English railway mania forced up prices of iron very rapidly; but a violent reaction soon afterward set in. At another the collapse of the American mercantile marine, in consequence of the civil war, caused a sudden demand for iron steamers; and this led to a time of considerable activity in the iron trade, which, however, was followed by the financial crisis of 1866, when prices become lower than they had previously been for many years. The shock that was given to all commercial enterprise by the crisis above alluded to continued to exercise a prejudicial influence upon the iron trade for several years. In the interval between 1870 and 1866 a great development of the British iron manufacture had taken place. New iron fields had been opened out in Northamptonshire, Cleveland, Lancashire, Cumberland, and elsewhere. The production of iron was therefore on a comparatively large scale when the crash came. The consequence was that when the demand for iron became so restricted a number of firms were compelled to suspend operations. Many blast furnaces were blown out, and forges and mills stopped in various parts of the country, particularly in South Staffordshire, and these continued for a long time in a partially dismantled condition. Makers did not, as a rule, proceed to accumulate stocks, as it was thought by many experienced members of the trade that the extensions had been too rapid, and that over-production would tend to keep down prices for a long time. Hence the stronger firms began to limit their make rather than to put iron into stock. But about the beginning of 1869 an upward movement began to manifest itself, more especially in the rail-making districts. In addition to this, a great change had taken place in the demand for pig iron suitable for conversion into Bessemer steel. The invention of Mr. Bessemer had been weighted by heavy patent-rights, and as the principal of these expired early in 1870 it was naturally expected that the production of this class of steel would be vastly increased. It was soon found that produced by at least one pound per ton in royalties alone. There were at the period above mentioned numerous indications that the consumption of iron was extending rapidly in all parts of the world. The home railways were recovering from the shock of 1866, and were gradually getting in a position to order large quantities of permanent materials to make good the enforced economy of the previous years. New lines and feeders to the principal railways were again discussed, and a large number of schemes were brought before Parliament, the greater portion of which were passed. Iron began to replace wood in the construction of ships to such a degree, that scarcely any new vessels of large size were built of timber. Iron ship-building was rapidly extending on the banks of the northeastern rivers, and on the Clyde, thus causing a great increase in the demand for ship-plates, angle and bulb iron. In addition to this, the works for the manufacture of marine engines began to be very fully occupied, other engineering establishments also participating in the improved position and prospects of the iron trade. Abroad it was found that nearly all civilized nations were becoming thoroughly alive to the advantages to be derived from a good system of railway communication. New lines were projected in various parts of Russia, in Turkey, Hungary, Germany, Sweden, India, and the Australian colonies. In North America the United States began to build additional lines with amazing rapidity, several schemes being of a most gigantic character, and involving the construction of thousands of miles of road. Railways were also rapidly being speedily extended in many parts of South America. Besides these reasons for an increasing consumption of iron, it may be mentioned that within a comparatively short period iron has been largely applied to agricultural purposes. A visit to the Royal Society's exhibitions of to-day will show that, whereas wood formerly entered principally into the construction of agricultural implements, iron has now become the staple material in almost all kinds of tools, especially those of the heavier class.

It is no wonder, therefore, that the iron trade began in 1870 to show marked signs of renewed activity. At that period the price of pig iron was comparatively low, and the engineering establishments and ironmasters alike found themselves deluged with inquiries for all classes of iron and iron-work. The Americans at the same time were pushing forward their railway extensions with more vigor than at any previous period. The demand for rails was therefore very large, many thousands of miles of new lines were laid out, it was evident that English iron would be in great request for the States for several years. When, however, the meetings of iron-masters that had been held in Birmingham for some years that the declaration of war took place. In Glasgow a panic ensued, and in the following week prices receded fully 10s. per ton. Large quantities of Cleveland pig iron had been contracted for by iron manufacturers and founders in Belgium, France and Germany, but the greater part of these engagements had to be cancelled or allowed to stand over. Iron thus was thus thrown upon the market, the effect of which was to bring down prices at Middlesbrough to about 48s. per ton, and even less in special cases. The remainder of the year was a period of much uncertainty and anxiety. As long as the great struggle between two of the most powerful nations in the world was going on all industrial enterprise came to a dead-lock on the Continent. Previous to the commencement of hostilities English firms were constantly receiving inquiries for pipes for Continental water-works, for rails and accessories for projected railways, for bridge work, rolling stock, and engines, and so forth, connected with these intended lines, and there was a prospect of a brisk demand for all kinds of British iron. The opening of the Suez Canal had given an additional impetus to the iron ship-building trade, as it became necessary to construct steamers specially for the new route. The demand for Bessemer steel had vastly increased immediately the patent dues were brought down to a nominal sum. In the west coast it was soon found that the quantity of iron ore available for the production of Bessemer pig iron was very limited when compared with the probable requirements of the trade. In spite, therefore, of the disturbed state of affairs on the Continent, the manufacture of hematite iron began to expand very rapidly in the north west coast of England. A consider-able number of new work were started in the neighbourhood of Workington, Whitehaven, and in North Lancashire. Explorations were vigorously made for additional pockets and deposits of the valued red hematite of that part of the country, and in many cases these investigations were successful; but, notwithstanding all this, the demand for ore was so much in excess of the power of supply, or of that likely to be available, that prices steadily advanced.

The above remarks describe in general terms the position of the iron trade when the final termination of the continental war and the suppression of the Paris revolution. Shortly after the political horizon began to clear up the revival of the iron trade, that had been checked a year before, again commenced. The large works that had been projected in various parts of the country were again taken in hand, but in addition to these great quantities of iron were wanted at once to repair the damages done by warlike operations. Rails had to be laid to be made; rails had to be relaid, buildings had to be re-erected, and as the principal French iron-making establishments had been stopped, a considerable time must elapse before they could be got into productive operation again. The withdrawal of so many men from Germany to serve in the army, had caused almost equal stagnation in the works and mines throughout that country; and even when the contest was over, a great scarcity of men was felt, for many had been wounded, killed and missing, even the victors had found their losses exceedingly heavy. Under these circumstances it was only natural that English iron-masters and engineers should find themselves deluged with inquiries for all classes of iron and iron-work. The Americans at the same time were pushing forward their railway extensions with more vigor than at any previous period. The demand for rails was therefore very large, many thousands of miles of new lines were laid out, it was evident that English iron would be in great request for the States for several years. When, however, the meetings of iron-masters that had been held in Birmingham for some years that the declaration of war took place. In Glasgow a panic ensued, and in the following week prices receded fully 10s. per ton. Large quantities of Cleveland pig iron had been contracted for by iron manufacturers and founders in Belgium, France and Germany, but the greater part of these engagements had to be cancelled or allowed to stand over. Iron thus was thus thrown upon the market, the effect of which was to bring down prices at Middlesbrough to about 48s. per ton, and even less in special cases. The remainder of the year was a period of much uncertainty and anxiety. As long as the great struggle between two of the most powerful nations in the world was going on all industrial enterprise came to a dead-lock on the Continent. Previous to the commencement of hostilities English firms were constantly receiving inquiries for pipes for Continental water-works, for rails and accessories for projected railways, for bridge work, rolling stock, and engines, and so forth, connected with these intended lines, and there was a prospect of a brisk demand for all kinds of British iron. The opening of the Suez Canal had given an additional impetus to the iron ship-building trade, as it became necessary to construct steamers specially for the new route. The demand for Bessemer steel had vastly increased immediately the patent dues were brought down to a nominal sum. In the west coast it was soon found that the quantity of iron ore available for the production of Bessemer pig iron was very limited when compared with the probable requirements of the trade. In spite, therefore, of the disturbed state of affairs on the Continent, the manufacture of hematite iron began to expand very rapidly in the north west coast of England. A consider-able number of new work were started in the neighbourhood of Workington, Whitehaven, and in North Lancashire. Explorations were vigorously made for additional pockets and deposits of the valued red hematite of that part of the country, and in many cases these investigations were successful; but, notwithstanding all this, the demand for ore was so much in excess of the power of supply, or of that likely to be available, that prices steadily advanced.

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The whole stock of pig iron in the country was exceedingly limited. In Cleveland about a month's make was in hand, though of this not more than one-half could be thrown on the market, whilst in Scotland the stocks did not amount to more than three months' production, and beyond these reserves there was scarcely any pig iron available in any part of the country. It is true there were in many places blast furnaces idle, that could soon be got in operation again, but the question of fuel also was a serious one. It was not possible to increase at will the quantity of coal and ironstone required in the manufacture of pig iron. There was no supplementary source of supply in any of the coal or iron fields, whilst in some quarters there was a positive scarcity of hands—proprietors having compelled to put off the men all added to the agricultural districts in order to get men to go into the iron mines, or to work outside at the coke ovens and coal pits. The production of finished iron was likewise limited by the number of puddlers. During the period of depression very few new hands had taken to this branch of labor, and for various other causes many had dropped out or had found other employment. Puddlers cannot be manufactured at will. Even a very inefficient hand requires a considerable training under a more experienced workmen, and hence it was not feasible to meet the rapidly increasing demand for finished iron by a comparatively small addition to the average production of the country. The inquiries for iron were incessantly coming in more freely. Consumers entered into negotiations for the supply of iron over long periods in advance, thus evidencing their belief that prices would still further improve. The profits then being made by steamships owners caused a general rush and small speculation to join in partnership for building or working steamers, and thus builders soon found their order-books filled a long time ahead. Its led to similar combinations on the part of plate and angle iron makers. In all departments of the iron and allied industries a flutter of excitement began to prevail. The ball had been set rolling, and gathered strength at each downward plunge. Labor began to claim a large advance in wages, and was accompanied by a determination to restrict the hours of work. The great struggle for the nine hours system, which was fought out last autumn in the north of England, ended in a complete victory of the men, as trade was then in such a state that employers would have had to make great sacrifices in order to have carried on the fight sufficiently long to have won. The nine hours' system speedily became general in all parts of the country in works where it could be adopted. This limitation in the productive powers of the country, coupled with heavy advances of wages, caused a serious diminution in the quantity of pig and finished iron that could be turned out. Hence contracts that had been entered into based upon the average yield of the respective establishments could not be fulfilled in a satisfactory manner. There was a general falling off in deliveries, so that it was impracticable to take fresh orders to anything like the extent to which they were offered. A high rate of wages is also particularly unfavourable to regularity of work on the part of the men. It was found that, in proportion as the operatives were able to earn more money in less time, they restricted their working days until, in the finished iron establishments, the furnaces were not producing more than 60 to 70 per cent. of their maximum yield.

Since the commencement of the present year, the whole trade has been in a thoroughly anomalous state. The upward movements in prices have been quite unprecedented, and they now stand at a figure never before reached for merchant iron, and scarcely ever exceeded for pig iron in the Glasgow market. Unfortunately, however, the high prices at which orders are now being taken only represent a small proportion of the country. As a general rule, iron-masters are heavily sold for all classes of iron for a long time in advance, and it will be some months hence before the quotations of to-day apply to anything beyond a minor part of the iron produced in this country. It will take a long period to clear off the low-priced contracts, and already there are signs that the high rates now current are seriously affecting the demand for certain classes of finished iron. As to the prospects of the trade during the remainder of the year, it seems evident that unless some unforeseen political disturbance should take place a time of continued prosperity may be expected. Contracts are mostly made for the rest of the year, but people are naturally cautious about committing themselves for next year. Still a fair number of inquiries are coming in, and it is quite possible that a high range of prices may prevail for several years. The powers of production will not at present overtake the demand, particularly if the men still further restrict their output by limiting the number of heats to five per shift, instead of six as at the present time. Considering the highly inflated condition of the market, it is a matter of much congratulation that throughout this great industry, in which the labor difficulties have in the past been of a very fierce character, no serious strikes or disturbances have taken place in regulating the wages to be paid to the workmen throughout the various districts. The principle of arbitration has been successfully applied to this trade in the North of England and South Staffordshire, and though the system has been severely strained on several occasions, it has always triumphed in the end. As other localities allow their wages to be ruled by what is done in the above named localities, it may be said that wages in the British iron trade are now governed by the decisions of an arbitration court. The iron and steel manufactures have rapidly risen to be the most important of our staple industries. Our resources in coal and ironstone are still sufficiently extensive to make us certain of being able to hold our own against foreign competitors for a long time to come. We can also import largely from Spain, Norway and Sweden the purer classes of iron ores that are well fitted for use in the production of Bessemer pig iron. The supremacy of the iron trade was never more fully assured than it is now, and the present period will undoubtedly form a most remarkable era in the history of the manufacture. The unexampled prosperity that pervades this industry is apparent from the number of new iron and coal companies that have been formed of late, and by the rapidity with which the public has subscribed the capital required by most of the home concerns that have been launched.

A bevy of beautiful bathing Virginia girls were lately driven to shore by a hungry shark. The shark has a sharp tooth for tender titbits.

Medicinal Poisons on the Wane.

The patriarchs took no mercury, no bismuth, no iodine, no bromide of potassium, no strychoria, no quinine. Happy old gentlemen! they did not even know of the existence of the "ologies," and yet they lived until it seemed as if Death had forgotten them. Their medicines were herbs and roots. They have left this fact on record, and the world seems to be now taking note of it and returning to the first principles of medication. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the purest and most efficacious vegetable restorative of the day, is also most popular. Thousands of persons who only a few years ago believed implicitly in all the poisons which figure in the pharmacopia, now pronounce this palatable tonic and alterative an all-sufficient remedy for dyspepsia, nervous debility, constipation, bilious complaints, headache, intermittent fevers, and all the ordinary disturbances of the stomach, the liver, the discharging organs and the brain. The time is not far distant when most of the powerful and venomous drugs now so recklessly administered by practitioners of the "heroic" school, in cases that might and ought to be controlled by milder treatment, will be utterly discarded by all philosophical physicians. As it is, the thinking public, who are generally ahead of the professionals, have already put the dangerous preparations aside and adopted Hostetter's Bitters in their stead as a safe and excellent household medicine, adapted to almost every ailment except the organic and deadly contagious diseases. For more than twenty years this famous restorative and preventive has been annually strengthening its built-upon public confidence and it now takes the lead of every advertised medicine manufactured in this country.

CONSUMPTION.

This fearful disease, that carries off its thousands every year in almost every clime, and which to the inexperienced practitioners of medicine has been such a monster, has received such a check in its devastating march by the prescription prepared by

Rev. E. A. WILSON.

This reverend gentleman was himself a great sufferer, and can therefore sympathize with the afflicted. He has found a cure which, having tried and proved, he can unhesitatingly recommend. Those who have been going down to the grave with consumption should try this remedy. The proprietor, Rev. Mr. Wilson, is well known, and his remedy has been before the public for the last ten years, during which time, by far the greater amount of his profits has been given to aid in an honor to his philanthropy.—*Richmond Times.*

Sole Agent for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania,

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,

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GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

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G. C. MANFULL, D. MCINTOSH,
R. W. TREETERS, Cashier.

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BANKERS.

DUNBAR IRON COMPANY

First Mortgage Bonds.

Whole Mortgage is for $470,000 on a property valued at $1,000,000. But $65,000 of the loan remaining unsold.

TEN PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM ALL TAXES.

For Sale at Par and Interest.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 15, 1872.

In our advertising columns will be found the announcement of the first mortgage bonds of the Dunbar Iron Company. The whole mortgage is for $400,000, with the proceeds of which the company have paid off a matured mortgage and funded their floating debt into a fifteen year bond. One hundred thousand dollars of the loan is placed in the hands of the Trustees for the purpose of building a new furnace, the money to be delivered only upon vouchers for work actually done, so that the property will be enhanced in value by the amount expended for the new furnace. The security offered is about seven thousand acres of land between the Connellsville Railroad and the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad, containing iron ore, coal and limestone, a well constructed furnace making about twelve thousand tons of metal a year, seven miles of railroad, with engines, engine-houses, shops, and ninety dwelling houses. When the new furnace is built their capacity will be fully thirty thousand tons of pig per annum. The whole property is rated at, at least, $1,000,000.

A sinking fund is provided of fifteen thousand dollars per annum, which must be provided for before any dividends can be paid to the stockholders. The Trustees under the mortgage are Charles Parrish, of Wilkesbarre, and Fisher Hazard, of Mauch Chunk. These bonds, issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, have fifteen years to run—coupons payable at the First National Bank of Philadelphia at the rate of *ten per cent. per annum, free from all taxes,* —and are sold at par and accrued interest.

But sixty thousand dollars of the mortgage remains unsold, the rest having been placed in the eastern markets.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	118¼	118¼	118¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	116¾	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	116¼	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116¾	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	115¼	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115¾	115¾	115¾
10-40s	113	113	113
New 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾
Currency 6s	113¾	113¾	113¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114¾
United States of 1881	118¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	116¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	116¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	116¾
United States 10-40s	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¾
Union Pacific Railroad	112¾
Central Pacific Railroad	113¾
Currency Sixes	113¾

—In connection with an account of the new railroad to be built through the oil regions by Mr. McHenry, the new manager of Erie, the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"For many years Mr. McHenry has had his eye on the Pittsburgh coal region, and contemplates extending the line to that city. Great anxiety is felt among railway managers as to what he is going to do. It is understood that he comes to America at this time backed up by all the capital necessary to the full development of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway and branches."

The stock of the new company is said to be entirely held abroad, no American stockholders being represented.

—The London *Times*, of July 27, says: "The Stock Exchange committee have ordered the Northern Pacific Railroad first mortgage bonds to be quoted in the official lists."

—We note sales of Allegheny Valley 7-30s at 93½; 7s guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad at 95, and Allegheny city 6s at 90.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 15, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
Quicksilver	34	34	34	34	....	....
Quicksilver, Preferred	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canton Co.	....	....	42	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	....	....	74	....	....	....
Adams Express	....	....	97	....	....	....
Wells, Fargo Express	....	....	98	....	....	....
American Express	....	....	73	....	....	....
United States Express	....	....	74	....	....	....
New York Central	97	96¾	97	97¼	97½	97¾
New York Central Scrip	....	....	....	....	....	....
Erie	45¾	45¾	45¾	45	44¾	44¾
Reading	....	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Central	....	....	117	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	93¾	....	93¾	....	93½	93½
Illinois Central	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cleveland and Pitts	91¼	91¼	91	....	....	91¼
Chicago and Northwest	74	73¾	73¾	74¼	74¼	73¾
Do. preferred	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	....	....
Rock Island	110¾	110¼	110¼	110¼	111	110¾
No. Pacific	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	74¼	73¾
Do. preferred	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	....	....
Wabash	39	39	39	39	....	....
Do. preferred	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	43	43	43¼	43¾	43¾	43¾
Ohio and Miss. Scrip	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do. preferred	....	....	119½	....	....	....
Boston, Hartford & Erie	....	....	....	....	....	....
Harlem	....	....	116½	....	117	....
New Jersey Central	....	....	102½	....	....	....
Union Pacific	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Tel. Co.	....	....	....	....	....	....

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	58¾
Phila. and Erie	36
Lehigh Navigation	44¾
Catawissa	30¼
Oil Creek & Alley'R.	37
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
North Penn'a R. R.	19¾
United Co's of N. J.	125¼
Schuylkill Navigat'n	14¾
Reading	97¼

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

August 14.—The market for Scotch pig remains quiet but firm. A telegram from the other side reports a decline of 5s in mixed brands, while Coltness, Glengarnock, Garsherrie, Summerlee and Eglinton brands are firmly held at the highest prices recently attained, on account of the advance of 2s per cent. on coal in Glasgow during the past week. Iron makers have refused to contract for future delivery, and we also understand that the steamers which have been bringing considerable pig iron for ballast have had proposals to bring rails in its place, and which is likely to reduce the receipts here to some extent for some time to come. We quote Eglinton at $51a52; Glengarnock $56; Garsherrie @ $52a53; and Coltness $56, with sales of 350 tons Eglinton at $52 cash; 200 do Garsherrie $56; 100 do Coltness $56; 100 do Eglinton and 100 do Clyde, on private terms. American is strong at $55 for No 1, and the Lehigh brands are scarce, while North river is in better stock at $34 per ton; we quote No 1 bolt brands $36a38, No 2 $34a36, and gray forge $32a33; we hear of no sales. English rails are quoted held firmly at $75a76 for new from yard, and $73 @ from dock; we hear of no sales. Old are quiet, and the only sale we hear of is 100 tons at a private price. Scrap has been in moderate inquiry, and a sale of 200 tons is reported at $56 from dock, and 200 do shipped for shipment here on terms not made public. The market for bar iron from store is active, but prices are unchanged, though very strong, and tending upward. Russia sheet is steady, and common sheets are very strong at hardening prices.—*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

August 14.—Pig iron is held at very full figures, but the demand is hardly so urgent. We quote No 1 at $24, and No 2 at $22. Bar iron commands 5c @ 2c, and sales @ 5c @ key.—*North American.*

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 15, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

Following are the receipts of live stock at the Central Yards, for the week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Mules.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	head.	head.	head.	head.	head.
Thursday, Aug. 8	1,440	4,960	4,560	42	....
Friday, Aug. 9	1,404	145	900	39	....
Saturday, Aug. 10	1,253	2,045	1,740	37	....
Sunday, August 11	1,170	3,980	197	15	....
Monday, August 12	1,800	1,945	2,280	46	....
Tuesday, August 13	324	220	900	....	....
Wednesday, August 14	1,564	4,197	60	....	....
Total	9,167	14,660	10,924	317	72
Last week	9,989	20,196	22,892	303	17

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Mules.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	head.	head.	head.	head.	head.
Thursday, Aug. 8	2,580	4,208	8,274	....	....
Friday, Aug. 9	1,803	1,945	1,200	....	....
Saturday, Aug. 10	2,184	3,275	1,710	125	....
Monday, August 12	905	2,040	1,980	27	....
Tuesday, August 13	2,016	1,600	1,900	15	....
Wednesday, Aug. 14	928	6,409	1,240	....	....
Total	9,309	16,186	18,132	317	72
Last week	9,252	23,475	13,047	208	....

RATES OF FREIGHT.

Below will be found the rates of freight on live stock from and to all principal points. By reference it will be seen that a change has occurred in the freights on hogs. Thirty-five cents per hundred pounds is now charged to Philadelphia and Baltimore, where heretofore the rates were thirty-seven and one-half cents:

	Cattle, per 100 lbs.	Hogs, per 100 lbs.	Sheep, per 100 lbs.
Pittsburgh to Harrisburg	27½c	35c	$55 00
Pittsburgh to Lancaster	32½c	37½c	55 00
Pittsburgh to Philadelphia	32½c	35 c	55 00
Pittsburgh to Baltimore	32½c	35 c	55 00
Pittsburgh to New York	25 c	37½c	60 00

Any change in the above rates will be promptly noted.

Cattle.

Since our last report there has not been much change in the cattle trade. At that time the demand was fair on good cattle and bad on common, the same state existing at the yards to-day. The run of cattle, although not heavy, is principally of the common grade, and other grades are offering than wanted, consequently trade rules dull and inferior cattle are selling for very low prices. Good cattle are in light supply and buyers are anxious to purchase. There is no difficulty in selling these grades, and for fair prices. New York market is reported better, as is also said of other eastern markets, but they had no influence in changing the feeling here, as the cattle offered are of the kind which are found this season of the year in all the markets in plentiful supply. Buyers do not want to purchase them unless they cannot get anything better. This week they will have to purchase a poorer quality of stock than they wanted to, and of course are determined to buy it low. Some holders are sending their cattle to pasture, refusing to sell at present prices, which are about as follows: Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, $6 75 to $6 90; prime 1,300 lbs steers, $6 25 to $6 50; fair 1,200 lbs steers, $5 50 to $6 00; good 1,100 lbs steers, $5 25 to $5 50; fair 1,000 lbs steers, $4 75 to $5 25; common, all weights, $3 50 to $4 50; cows, heifers, &c., $3 50 to $4 50; bulls $2 50 to $3 25; stockers, $3 50 to $4 00.

Hogs.

The run of hogs this week has been light of all kinds and grades. The market has improved since our last weekly report, hogs then selling at $5 00 now commanding $5 50. The change in feeling is caused by the light run and as the prospect is that it will not be heavy the balance of the week it would not surprise us to see hogs go higher. Indeed a dealer who has some hogs on the way feels sanguine of selling them on their arrival at $5 75. At this writing the market is active and with a good feeling ruling trade winds up firm at the following rates: Extra Philadelphia $5 25 to 5 50; Prime do $5 10 to 5 25; Yorkers $4 75 to 4 85.

Sheep.

The run of sheep since our last report has been fair. The market rules moderately active on the best grades and dull on common. The price of good sheep is pretty well sustained, common are hard to sell at low figures. Following are the current rates: Extra, 90 lbs sheep, $5 75 to $5 85; prime, 80 lbs sheep, $5 50 to $5 60; good, 70 lbs sheep, $4 75 $5 25; fair, 70 to 75 lbs sheep, $4 00 to $4 50; common, $3 00 to $4 00.

Cattle.

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
21	42,060	6 00	1 per head		40 00
18	18,170	4 87½	1	16,580	80 00
14	63,860	6 25	3 @20 off	59,180	6 12
1	1,090	4 00	45	96,280	5 85
1 on foot		32 00	1 per head		40 00
16	16,805	5 25	18	19,660	50 50
14 & 27 over	38,310	6 00	17	19,100	5 62
16	21,850	6 02½	16	20,170	5 62
1	1,460	5 00	16	21,630	6 70
1	1,470	4 00			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

18	16,500	5 50	16	18,800	5 50
15	21,950	6 30	3	2,610	3 50
13	19,170	4 87½	1	1,020	3 50
1	1,050	3 00	20	19,020	6 25
3	3,030	3 25	5	6,190	6 25
4	4,200	5 65	22	22,180	4 75
1	1,040	3 50	1	1,080	6 75
16	18,880	5 15	24	28,210	6 00
14	19,650	5 70	4	4,080	6 00
14	13,730	5 00	1	1,050	6 00
16	19,000	5 00	1	1,040	6 00
17	17,090	4 25	17	20,990	5 90
26	36,860	$100's 2	18		5 90

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

34	41,370	6 80	17	18,340	5 37
16	16,160	6 00	20	18,780	5 75
18	20,280	5 80	16	17,500	5 62
18	18,750	5 75	16	18,300	5 25
18	20,100	6 25	18	20,350	5 80
18	19,310	6 50	11	11,760	5 75
1	7,980	5 65	12	10,110	4 87
1	10,400	5 40	1	1,080	6 00

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

37	40,440	5 25	1	1,050	5 25
1	4,310	6 10	4	4,260	6 00
20	21,540	4 77½	4	4,020	6 00
1	1,210	3 50	5	5,510	5 40
1	970	3 50	5	5,330	5 40
18	19,660	6 00	16	18,170	6 00
18	19,960	6 00	16	19,650	6 00
18	19,670	5 50	17	19,000	5 75
21	21,500	6 25	19	17,880	4 87½
1 bull	1,120	2 50	21	18,860	4 87½
18	19,000	6 00	18	18,020	5 12
18	19,000	6 00	18	18,020	5 12

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

28	29,400	6 90	24	25,000	5 25
26	27,450	5 37	17	18,280	5 25
36	36,110	5 90	20	19,320	6 00
34	40,300	6 15	87	90,700	....
1	1,170	3 00	14	13,980	$25 off
18	20,030	5 50	18	18,780	4 75
18	18,720	5 25	18	18,020	4 75
18	19,960	6 25	1	1,100	5 25
1	770	4 00	21	17,250	4 87½
16	18,100	5 80	21	16,550	4 50
1	1,050	3 00			

OHR, WILLIAMS & LOUGHRY SOLD

18	18,840	6 65	30	42,070	6 85
16	16,230	5 90	47	74,130	6 75
16	18,540	7 00	18	18,020	6 50

Hogs.

OHR, WILLIAMS & LOUGHRY SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
18	18,840	6 65	30	42,070	6 85
16	16,230	5 90	47	74,130	6 75
16	18,540	7 00	18	18,020	6 50

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

19	19,050	6 70	38	54,040	6 75
16	15,000	4 60	47	6,160	4 25
18	18,030	4 75	23	24,130	4 25
18	22,320	5 20	13	2,530	4 40
18	17,810	4 87½	38	23,500	5 25
37	22,460	5 25	147	44,010	5 25
37	38,020	5 30	67	20,310	4 50
18	20,220	5 10	15	3,450	4 90
18	20,230	5 10	73	21,900	5 40
50	11,970	5 20	125	22,900	4 75
1	4,850	4 80			

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

85	20,300	4 65	194	24,490	4 80
19	10,960	5 00	1	1,000	4 00
19	9,530	5 10	82	11,150	4 85
19	10,000	5 00	1	1,000	4 00
11	2,950	5 15	17	3,450	5 00
19	10,000	5 00	1	1,000	4 00
19	7,410	5 70	13	2,350	4 65
19	9,470	5 00	1	1,000	4 00
19	9,500	5 00	74	9,050	4 75
1	1,210	5 25	17	3,450	4 90
35	9,850	5 00	1	1,000	4 00

SADLER, HAVENS & CO SOLD

9	890	4 00	230	43,070	5 10
19	10,000	5 00	97	21,070	5 00
1	1,020	3 00	8	1,740	4 00
19	10,410	5 00	78	17,000	4 90
11	2,900	4 75	35	4,950	4 12
19	10,000	5 00	1	1,000	4 00
47	12,290	5 05	42	8,850	5 25
47	47,380	5 05	42	8,850	5 25
61	13,590	5 25	47	9,040	4 85

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

117	22,180	4 75	44	11,870	4 90
1	8,060	5 30	108	27,850	4 90
110	50,090	5 00	15	4,180	5 25
19	9,440	4 75	19	2,370	4 50
192	36,230	5 25	9	2,940	4 40
19	9,500	5 00	1	1,000	4 00
51	10,250	4 80	15	2,010	5 00

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

170	33,190	4 75	8	1,420	4 65
19	22,050	5 00	58	17,450	4 90
52	11,900	5 00	40	8,270	4 90

H. G. IMHOFF & CO. BOUGHT

86	25,670	5 00	98	29,370	4 85
14	3,561	4 90	250	63,040	5 10
19	10,000	5 00	28	7,280	4 65
26	8,060	5 30	13	4,180	5 25
19	5,870	5 25	85	22,250	5 10
99	31,100	5 25	51	15,230	5 25
19	10,450	5 30	76	20,000	5 12
11	2,410	5 00	128	28,950	5 00
19	10,230	5 30	72	19,000	5 12
57	14,730	5 25	150	43,000	5 35
19	10,000	5 00	1	1,000	4 00
102	22,700	5 25	59	11,970	5 35
19	4,250	5 12½	33	8,000	5 50

Sheep.

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
156	112.0	4 75	1	90	3 00
1	100	4 50	31	3,910	5 00
41	2,970	4 50	31	3,590	4 50
1	100	3 00	1	80	3 00
1 lambs	50	3 00	1	80	3 00
108	15,670	5 50	86	12,050	5 50
1	100	3 00	1	80	3 00
24 lambs	1,560	4 50	1	70	3 00

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

1	2.10	6 00	41	3,910	5 00
11	11,000	5 12½	32	3,060	4 00
1	1,040 85 cv.	5 00	126	13,670	5 50
14 lambs	2,000	5 00	169	14,550	4 00
1 head	250	5 00	9 head	1,000	4 00
2 head	2 00	102			
1	3,450	5 00	115	15,130	5 40
1	4,720	5 00	105	9,220	5 12
1	3,150	5 00	102	9,230	5 12
1	3,200	5 00	107	9,230	5 12
24	2,400	5 00	234	14,900	5 00

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

29	6,340	4 25	84	4,550	5 00
18	2,880	4 50	196	14,000	4 00
128	17,540	4 17½	104	14,040	4 00
204	17,720	4 15	17	1,440	3 00
1	3,070	6 00	1 head	250	4 00
181	18,850	5 40	99	7,880	4 65
43	2,100	5 00			

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

200	16,000	5 40	119	8,720	5 05
1	8,000	5 00	1	1,040	4 85
20	1,200	5 50			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

111	9,030	5 05	234	17,800	4 90
1	3,500	5 87½	1	1,040	4 00
189	18,290	5 12½	102	5,820	5 00
189	18,290	5 12½	102	15,960	5 00
189	18,850	4 75	111	14,080	4 75
1 lambs	50	3 00	1	1,040	4 00
188	16,840	5 00	285	15,500	5 00
189	36,070	5 00	1	1,040	4 00
9	9 head	3 80	230	18,080	5 00

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 15, 1872.

The following are the ruling prices in this market, reported from actual sales by wholesale dealers:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	32@36c	Oak harness, best city	41@42c
Oak sole, heavy	35@40c	Oak harness, country	37@40c
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c	Bridle, fair, to dr	85@90c
Oak, slaughter	In rough	Bridle, leather, to dr	38@42c
Hemlock B A mid	30@32c	Hand leather, to dr	38@42c
Red sole B A heavy	31@32c	Waxed calf	$1 25@1 40
Red sole B A mid	30@31c	Wax kip	90@$1 10
Slaughter, No 1	40@42c	Wax'd upper	40@ 42c
Shoe skirting	40@42c	No. 1 pad skins, dr	$6 50@7 00
Harness leather	42@44c	Calf	$6 50@7 00
Black bridle, dr doz	$8 50@$11		

Green salted, all weights	11½@12½c	Green salt calf	15 @17 c
Green butchers'	12 c	Green butch'rs do	12 c
Green hides, over 25 lbs	12 @13c	Dry flint hides	nominal
Green salt kip	14 @15 c	Dry salted do	20 @22

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure	Lubricator	Bank Oil	65c
Straits, ¾ gallon	80c	Tallow	8@8½c
Straits, best	90c		

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 15, 1872.

Pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	12 c
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	12½ c
Fancy brands from	8 @11 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11 c
Orange mineral	14 @15c
Pure red lead	9½@10 c
Bamford red lead	8½@ 9 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Sublimed zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vielle Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	3½@4¾ c

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 15.—Tobacco—Sales 72 hhds at unchanged figures. Cotton quiet; middling upland 20c.

MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 15, 1872.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted sizes, for large orders, 6c cash; rates, 2 @ ½ cent off net.

Iron wedges | 6½c @ 7c net
Spring, small rods | 3½@3½c net
Fence pickets, ¾ round, bent to shape, 35c @ foot of fence, less 5 @ cent. net.

Discount off standard list.

Carriage and tire bolts | .50 and 10 @ cent. off net
Cap bolts | .10 "
Stove bolts at the list price | .10 "
Machine and square head bolts, new list | .10 "
Sash and lag, screws, new list | .10 "
Bolt ends, new list | .10 "
Square and hexagon nuts and washers, new list, 2½c @ lb net.

Net Prices.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam. 5½c; ⅞ and ¾ in. diam., 5½c; ⅝ in. diam., 6c @ lb. Packed for shipment, 50 lbs to the keg, 25c @ advance.

Skein bolts, in lots of 1 keg or more ⅝ in. diam. 9c; 9-16 in. diam., 10c; ½ in. diam., 11c; 7-16 in. extra, when less than 1 keg of each size is ordered.

Screw Hook and Eye Hinges, ⅝ to 1 in. diam. 10½c; 1¼ in. diam., 11c; 1½ in. diam., 11½c; 1¾ in. diam., 12c @ lb net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 50 pairs or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 8c @ lb; 10 and 12 in. long, 9½c @ lb.

Strap and T Hinges | 5 @ cent off.
Screw hitching rings | $7 @ $ 100 net
Sash pulls, best tapered iron | $10 00 @ 100 net
Cast iron washers | .50 @ lb
Bridge and roof bolts—
1 to 2 in. diam. over 8 feet long | 8 lb. 5 9-10c
1 to 2 in. diam. 8 feet long | 6 " 6 2-10c
1 to 2 in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long | 6 " 6 7-10c
⅝, ¾, and ⅞ in. diam. over 4 feet long | 7c
⅝, ¾, and ⅞ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long | 7 " 7 5-10c

WAGON HARDWARE.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 inch long by 7-16 at screw end | $ 2 25 @ set
Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ½ at screw end | 2 50 @ set
Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by ½ at screw end | 2 75 @ set
Wagon box strap bolts, 16 in. long by ½ at screw end | 3 00 @ set
Wagon box strap bolts, 16 in. long by ¾ at screw end | 4 50 @ set
Wagon box strap bolts, 18 in. long by ¾ at screw end | 5 00 @ set
All lengths made.

Wagon box rods, bright, each | 18c
Wagon box rods, wide track, each | 20c
Wagon box rods, log, each | 22c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 2½ inch wide, ¼ set. 6c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ¼ set. 6c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ¼ set. 7c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ¼ set. 7c
Wagon Brake Ratchets, finished with guard, each | 45c
Wrought Wagon Hammer Straps, heavy pattern, each | 16c
Wrought hammer straps, light do | 13½c
Wrought rub irons, each | 11c
Wrought slip shoes | 9c
Single tree or end clips, each | 9c
Double tree clips, light pattern | 10c
Double or center clips, heavy patterns | 12c
Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates brake ratchets, hammer straps, rub irons, slip shoes, chain hooks and clips, in lots of 50 set, 10 @ cent. discount.
Wagon box staples, 1¾ to 2¾ inch to clinch, @ 1,000 | $16 00 net.
Wagon box staples, box iron, to rivet on, @ 1,000 | 12 50 net.
Neck yoke eyes, each | ¾ @ cent.
Neck yoke eyes, with ¾ inch rings | 9¾c net.
Ring bolts, ¾, 1, 1¼ and 1½ inch diameter, @ lb | 6¾c
Wagon rivets, extra large, oval and steeple head, ¾ inch diameter, 4 inch length, @ lb | 11c
Wagon rivets, 3-16 inches diam., 4 inch lengths | 13c
Wagon rivets and bolts in 5 lbs. paper boxes, @ lb extra | 1c
Wagon hammer hinge nails, @ lb net | 8c
Double tree plates | } @ lb net
Coupling plates | }
Neck yoke plates | } @ lb 10½c
Tongue plates, 1¾, ⅞, and 2¾ inch wide, same price @ lb as band iron.
Wagon Chains, stay, lock and tongue, 5-16 in. 13½c @ lb net.
Wagon Chains, stay, lock and tongue, ¼ in. 14½c @ lb net.

Prices subject to change of market without notice. All cut manufactures shipped at same rate of freight as iron and nails.

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 15, 1872.

The following are the current rates of wrought iron tubes:

| Inside diameter. | Wrought Iron pipe. | Galv

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

The Colored Cadet Scandal.

Gen. Howard Denies a Statement Attributed to Him.

Col. Mosby After the "Tribune."

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1872.

The following correspondence will appear in the *Chronicle* to-morrow:

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 1, 1872.—General O. O. Howard, Santa Fe, Mexico: In a letter from David Clark to Salyles J. Bowen, dated July 22, 1872, published in yesterday's New York *Tribune*, he states that in December following Cadet Smith's trial you said to him as follows: In conversation with the Secretary of War he informed me that President Grant had called upon him prior to the appointment of the court martial and said, "I suppose, Mr. Secretary, that you are about to appoint a court martial for the trial of the colored cadet, Smith, at West Point. I have received two or three letters from my son Fred., who informs me that the cadet is very objectionable there, that there are strong prejudices existing against him, &c. Now, as this trial is to come off, Mr. Secretary, I trust that you will so make up the court as to cause his removal." Did you make that statement? Answer by telegraph.

[Signed.] WILLIAM W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

CAMP AT COAL SPRINGS, A. T., August 8, 9 30
SANTA FE, August 11.—Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington: Your telegrams of August first and third this moment received. Mr. Clark is certainly mistaken, for I never had such a conversation with the Secretary of War, and could not have made so untrue a report.

[Signed.] O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier General U. S. A.

Mosby in Town.

Mosby was in town to-day, and visited the newspaper offices in search of material from the *Tribune* files for his next speech in favor of Gen. Grant, which will be delivered in Fauquier county, Virginia, some time next week. He expects a large majority for Grant in Virginia.

Will Not Go to Chattanooga.

It is reported to-night that the President has about decided not to go to Chattanooga.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT NEW BRIGHTON.

Torchlight Procession---Wide Awakes in Line.

Speeches by Gen. Harry White and Hon. W. W. Ketcham.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., August 15, 1872.

A Republican meeting was held here to-night, when not less than three thousand men were present. The night was inclement, raining part of the time. The wide awakes, with their torches and uniforms, from Rochester and Beaver Falls, and over sixty from Beaver without uniforms, were all in line. This was a grand meeting, the enthusiasm of which prevailing. The organization was effected as follows: Hon. Wm. Henry, President; Vice Presidents, Ephriam Smith, Henry Phillis, Henry Hice, Esq., Martin Metzger, John Wise, son, Geo. Neely, Benj. Wilde, Henry Metz, Scudder Darragh, Benj. Mulhelm, Jno. Linton, Dr. A. T. Shallenberger; Hon. M. Weyandt, John Caughy; Secretaries, Frank Reeder, Jno. F. Bentel, A. G. McCreary.

General White spoke over an hour, defending the Republican party, and claiming its good character in the past secures confidence for the future. He defended General Grant against the charges of usurpation and tyranny in government. He scorned at the twaddle of gift-taking, made by the Democrats and Liberals. He vindicated General Hartranft at length against the malicious slanders of his enemies, and claimed that all who were for Gen. Grant should be for Hartranft.

Gen. Ketcham followed, paying a proper tribute to the Republican party, devoting special attention to Horace Greeley and ridiculing his pretensions to the Presidency.

The meeting kept up to a late hour, and notwithstanding the rain was a success.

HORRIBLE HOMICIDE!

A Man Has His Head Chopped Off in the Corry Lock-Up.

THE SLAYER AN INSANE MAN!

[From the Titusville Herald of yesterday.]

An insane man named James Nevels cut off the head of Hugh Donnelly at four o'clock Wednesday morning in the lock-up at Corry. The deed was done with an ax. The head was completely cut off the body, and when found by the officers was lying two feet from the severed neck of the unfortunate man. Donnelly and Nevels were friends. The latter had been boarding with the former at Garland, to which place Mr. Donnelly had gone from Dunkirk, for the purpose of settling a law case for the accommodation of men employed in the construction of the Dunkirk and Warren Railroad. Nevels was one of his boarders, and showed no signs of insanity until a week ago last Friday, when his acquaintances noticed something so singular in his conversation that it became a subject of remark. He talked about persons who were dead, or dying, and said that the world was coming to an end. He was comparatively mild, however, in his demonstrations until Friday of last week, when, as he was informed, he swore he would kill Donnelley's wife. After much trouble on the part of his friends Nevels was secured, placed in a room and strictly watched. The next day a consultation was held, which terminated in the unanimous expression of the opinion that Nevels' mind was bordering on insanity, the result of a partial sunstroke received during the severe weather in July. It was finally decided that Mr. Donnelly should accompany Nevels to Titusville, for the purpose of consulting a physician in regard to the condition of Nevels' mind. Donnelly and Nevels accordingly started on Tuesday for this city, but arrived at Corry too late to take the train—the last train down—and were, therefore, obliged to remain at Corry over night. Donnelly, finding that he could not reach this city until the following morning, conducted Nevels to the residence of Peter Burns, a relative of the former, where he remained until eleven o'clock in the evening. Owing to the fact of a woman being very ill in an adjoining house, Donnelly declined to remain over night at Mr. Burns' place, whereupon Mr. Burns accompanied the men to the lock-up, where they were provided with lodgings. They were placed in one bed, and allowed the freedom of the hall-way in front of the cells. At two o'clock a man named George McDonald was brought to the lock-up and given lodging in a cell. Donnelly and Nevels indulged in some wrangling during the night, but no second thing unusual occurred until about four o'clock, when the murdered man was attacked by Nevels and killed. McDonald witnessed the execution of the horrible act, but was so overcome by fear that he could not extend any assistance to the victim. The other facts connected with this terrible deed of blood are fully set forth in the testimony taken before Coroner Wilson.

NEVELS TELLS HIS STORY.

Nevels was the first witness. He is a stoutly built man, of medium stature, with heavy beard and restless eyes. He testified as follows:

My name is James Nevels. Yesterday about three o'clock in the afternoon I took the train at Titusville, on the Pittsburgh and Erie Railway, and came to Corry. I got here about seven o'clock. This man who is dead, Hugh Donnelly, was with me. We had been drinking a little before coming to Corry. We did not drink any after we got to Corry. Sometimes I do not think what I am doing. I found an ax in the room where I and this man slept. I was not asleep or not. He was lying on the sofa when I first struck him. We had words during the day and night, and no words of any consequence during the night. After I struck the first blow I heard him complain. I hit him on the head first. I think I struck him on the side of the head. He was lying with his head near the door, and his hands raised toward his head. I think the back of his head was towards the wall. I didn't strike him heavy at first. He complained then, and then right and quick. He had the ax. I got the ax some of the time, but did not strike the man with it. I might have knocked him down two or three times with my hand. I do not know whether I knocked him down with the ax or my hands. I know I gave him two or three blows with the axe. It was after daylight when I struck him. I have not had very good health for the past three weeks. I did not drink any whisky at all. I drank some ginger beer, or something of that kind, before we came to Corry. I saw another man in the lock-up once or twice. I guess I am about forty-five years old. I have no family. I did not know at the time what I was doing. I hit him with the ax, but I don't know what it was for. I could not say whether I hit him with the head or back of the ax first. I hit him a good many times. I wished to go to the hospital. I have a cold and my bones are all sore.

STATEMENT OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

George McDonald, who witnessed the killing, testified as follows:

I belong in Newark, N. J., but came here from Pittsburgh. I came to Corry night before last, I did not have a great deal of money—not enough to allow me to stay at a hotel, and I asked to stay at the lock-up over night. I went in there about two o'clock last night. There were two persons in there then. I heard their voices, as they were talking. They were in a cell to the third, and were having a kind of argument. I fell asleep, and when I awoke I saw the man who is dead trying to ward off the blows, and this fellow here hit him on the head. They had loud talk. I went to sleep. I could not say I didn't pay any attention to what they were saying. I couldn't say whether they were in liquor or not. I can't recollect any words they used. They were wrangling between themselves. I was tired and fell asleep. They seemed to be cursing each other words. I was in cell No. 3, and I could not see where they were. There was a cell below. When I woke up the other man was lying down, and this man was hitting him. He was on his knees and called on me for help. He said "You come and help me! Don't see a man killed!" I got out and saw the man with the ax in his hand and the blood got excited and ran over to the cell and got under the bed. I thought if he came in there I would get hold of his feet and knock him down. I saw the head before the feet, and then I saw the ax. I will send you where he has gone." He was looking all this time at me. I think he struck him with the ax after he was locked. He really laid the ax plown, and I rushed out and picked it up out of the cell over the window. I then picked up a shovel I saw, and defended myself as well as I could until the officers came. When I first saw this man he was lying on the head. He then went into the cell where I had been. I saw him the last time he was dead with the ax. I saw the man before his head was off and after words. When I first saw this man he was hitting the other man on the head. I have been working sometime in Pittsburgh making oil barrels.

The jury found that the killing was wilful, malicious and with malice aforethought.

The whole city was thrown into a state of great excitement as soon as the news of the killing became generally known. Hundreds of people visited the lock-up, and the attendance at the inquest was very large. After the verdict was rendered, and which was received by Nevels without any show of feeling, the prisoner was handcuffed and taken to Erie, to be lodged in the county jail, where a medical examination will be made of his mental condition. Crowds of people followed him to the cars. The remains of the murdered man were last evening taken to DUNKIRK, where they will be buried. The widow and daughter of the deceased arrived at Corry in time to accompany the body. Donnelly is said to have been a hard working man, who was much beloved by his friends. He volunteered to accompany Nevels to Titusville simply out of sorry friendship and sympathy for the unfortunate man. He family consisted of his wife and four children.

ANOTHER GRAND RALLY.

Enthusiastic Meeting in Allegheny

Speech of Hon. S. Garfielde.

Remarks of Col. T. M. Bayne and Gen. J. S. Negley--Grant Clubs in Line, &c.

A very large meeting of Republicans was held in the Diamond, Allegheny, last night, to hear an address from the Hon. S. Garfielde. The evening had been cloudy and forbidding, and a very heavy rain fell, continuing until about seven o'clock. The people, however, rallied in large numbers, completely filling up the square, and rendering the meeting the largest yet held during the present campaign.

THE ORGANIZATION.

The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock, by John A. Myler, Esq., who announced the following list of officers:

President—H. M. Long.

Vice Presidents—O. O. Phillips, John F. Jennings, John A. Caughey, J. W. Arnold, Joseph Myers, James Thorn, Fred. Gopperi, Jacob Painter, John Dean, Robert McKnight, John Heath, Joseph Kirkpatrick, B. Warner, A. Weisse, A. Arent, M. Heckleman, L. Seiegrins, H. Barker, George Ware, John H. Morrison, H. F. Eggers, David Davis, Sr., M. Matthias, Fred. Lang, Otto Krebs, Henry Aushutz, Colonel George Lentz, Casper Gang, Charles H. Hartman, William G. Stubbs, D. L. Smith, George Smith, Jas. Bell.

The officers named were unanimously elected.

REMARKS OF MR. LONG.

Mr. Long, on taking the chair, thanked his fellow-citizens for the honor conferred, and congratulated them on the very large turn-out they had made on this inauspicious evening. It showed that the people of old Allegheny, to whom all other counties of the State looked for large Republican majorities, were awake and active—were true to their principles, and had not strayed away after strange gods. (Applause.) But he would not attempt to make a speech, as they had come to hear other speakers. As Mr. Garfielde had not arrived, and as Col. Bayne was present, he would address the meeting until Mr. Garfielde's arrival.

REMARKS OF COL. BAYNE.

Col. Payne, on being introduced, spoke of the cheering news he had recently been hearing from all parts of the State—news which indicated that Grant, Wilson and Hartranft would capture ten DEMOCRATIC counties for every repulse Republicans sustained. He then reptied to the unfounded accusations against General Grant, and showed how utterly base and futile they were.

AN INTERRUPTION—THE CLUBS.

Col. Payne was discussing the character of Horace Greeley when he was interrupted by the arrival of the Ninth ward (Pittsburgh) Grant club, fully equipped with torches, and headed with an excellent band. The Sixth ward club was organized in the short space of forty-eight hours, by Messrs. Elkin, Ralph Richardson, David Boyd and others. They labored all night Wednesday getting their torches prepared, and turned out as an escort to Mr. Garfielde, numbering one hundred men. They are officered as follows: Captain, A Greatrake; First Lieutenant, A. G. Richardson; Second Lieutenant, George Kelterborg. They were hailed with applause.

The Campbell Marching Club, nearly one hundred strong, under command of Captain J. B. Moore, left the Lincoln Club Room, where they had just organized, and marched in a body to the meeting, amid great enthusiasm.

When silence had been restored, Col Bayne announced that Mr. Garfielde had arrived, and he would not detain them. At another time he would take pleasure in addressing them.

ANOTHER CLUB.

The Chairman, Mr. Long, then introduced Hon. S. Garfielde, Delegate to Congress from Washington Territory. On rising, Mr. Garfielde was greeted with three cheers. He had scarcely entered into his speech until he was interrupted by the arrival of the Central Colored Club, in uniform, and bearing torches, preceded by a band. When they had taken position in front of the stand, Col. Bayne proposed three cheers for the colored voters of Allegheny county, every one of whom would vote for Grant, Wilson and Hartranft. The cheers were given with a ring.

Address of Hon. S. Garfielde.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am free to say that I am embarrassed to-night on account of the sea of upturned faces I now see before me, because I came to Allegheny City, understanding on my road here that everybody in this region of country was for GREELEY, BROWN and BLACKWELL. (A voice, "Nothing of the kind.") But since my arrival in the city I have the best evidence that Allegheny is all right. I am embarrassed for another reason. Our host has fallen upon strange times in politics.

For the first time we have a political party making a campaign without any principles upon which to stand. We have a party which has discarded its entire political platform and has started out to make this race upon a know-nothing condition of affairs. I do not know whether GREELEY is a Democrat or whether the Democratic party is Greeleyized. One of these two is true, and which it is we are yet to determine in the future. Political parties, composed of aggregations of individuals, can maintain their cohesion only so long as they have political convictions, political principles, as the soul and spirit which draws, and joints, and compacts them together. You take from a party organization its distinctive characteristics and principles, and that party must cease to exist.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY EFFECTUALLY DEAD.

The old Whig party, that fought the Democratic party, maintained its organization so long as there was a party of triumphant principles; but in the final defeat of Henry Clay in 1844 that party died politically. After struggling on for ten years until they abandoned all hope for success and plunged into what was called the Know Nothing party. So the Democratic party had effectually died in so far as the Democratic party. It has struggled hopelessly from that day until this, and now they expect to get control of the country and be turn back again the sweets of office. But they will not taste it for four years to come. After having struggled on from 1860 to 1872, the Democratic party have reached the same last act of the political sects that the Whigs did in 1844. The great trouble with this Democratic party is that it has not been years to find out that the party is dead. Now, as I understand it, the principles of a corpse is to lie still. But here is the Democratic corpse, like a snake, its head dead, its body dead, and only a little life left in its tail, and it keeps wiggling that. (Laughter.) In 1864 the Whig party became demoralized; the Democratic party has been demoralized; in 1872 the Democratic party has gone to the d—l. But, as a last fitful struggle, as a last effort, and here the parallelism still alive, we find this Democratic party going to Cincinnati to make one more struggle, and the wise men are assembled in gathering to their ranks all the rag, tags and bob-tails of the Republican party. A set of political hacks, political manipulators have now gone to and the expiring throes of the Democratic party. And that they will not be long in one more great effort.

This money idea in politics, I confess, loses me strangely in the politics of to-day, and if you will pardon the illustration, it reminds me very much of the days when we used to see something on sign boards fitted. He met a party sitting on the river bank, and he inquired where the ferry was, and the party replied, you go on this road to the creek four miles and you will be met with a hand full of rock and follow the road nine miles further until it forks again; then take the right fork and follow it fourteen miles and you will come to a flock of sheep, and proceed on in a south westerly direction forty seven miles and you will be in the woods, and if you are lost it will be very strange. (Laughter.) So it is with this Democratic party. With all their efforts, and all their struggles, and with all their misrepresentations, and all their abuse, it will be strange if they don't find themselves lost.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE CANDIDATES.

So far as I have seen the canvass, it has assumed very much the character of a moral contest. We seem to be a great fight among politicians of to-day as to the character of the associates of Gen. Grant on the one hand and Horace Greeley on the other. As far as I have been familiar with the history of the country it has been the habit of the party which the people have condemned to go down in defeat, and all their associates, and all their sins, and